CONSULT
Universal
FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1919)
A LEADING INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY
For Your
LIFE, FIRE, MOTOR, MARINE & COUNTRY CRAFT INSURANCES
KANCHANLAL VARAJDAS,
General Manager.
Head Office:
UNIVERSAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, Fort, BOMBAY.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

VOL. XXXIII NO. 105 BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945. Price 2 Annas

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOR CARE-FREE YOUTH
Insure With
GREAT SOCIAL
LIFE & GENERAL ASSURANCE LTD
SIR P. MEHTA ROAD FORT BOMBAY.
FOR HAPPY OLD AGE

STALIN ANNOUNCES FALL OF BERLIN

'PRAVDA' CONTRADICTS STORY OF HITLER'S DEATH

Moscow Paper Surmises Nazi Fuehrer's Plan To Lead Underground Forces

EISENHOWER ON MEETING BETWEEN BERNADOTTE AND HIMMLER

MOSCOW, May 2, (U. P. A.): The newspaper "Pravda" said today that Adolf Hitler is not dead, as the German radio announced yesterday, but is in hiding and will assume command of the Nazi underground movement.

"Pravda" published the Soviet Tass News Agency dispatch quoting the German radio as saying Hitler had been killed in Berlin and that the Navy Minister, Admiral Karl Doenitz had succeeded him as Chief of the Armed Forces and the State but added:

"Admiral Doenitz appeal to the German people repeats the usual fabrications of German propaganda and is calculated to provoke discord among the members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. It represents two tricks; by disseminating stories of Hitler's death the Nazis hope to enable him to vanish from the scene and later to assume control of the Nazi underground movement."

EISENHOWER ON HITLER'S DEATH

SHAEF, Paris, May 2 (Reuter): Gen. Eisenhower to-day authorised a statement saying that the report of Hitler's death at his post "is in direct contradiction with the facts given by Himmler and Gen. Schillenburg."

Count Bernardotte, said Gen. Eisenhower's statement, met Himmler and Gen. Schillenburg at Luebeck at 01.00 hours on April 24.

"At this meeting Himmler admitted that Germany was finished. He told Count Bernadotte that Hitler was so ill that he might be already dead. At any rate he could not be expected to live more than two days longer. Gen. Schillenburg added that Hitler was suffering from brain haemorrhage."

The statement added Admiral Doenitz's attempt to drive a wedge between the Western Allies and Russia will be completely ineffective.

No Confirmation Of Unconditional Surrender

SHAEF, May 2 (U. P. A.): Gen Eisenhower, however, did not confirm rumours of an unconditional German surrender to the United Nations.

Himmler Has Made No Attempt To Bargain

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter): Henrich Himmler, following his original move, has not made any attempt to bargain with the Allied Governments or tried so far to save his own skin at the expense of the German people, writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

The extent of his approach through Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish Red Cross leader, has been to indicate that he knows that Germany is finished and that he wants to see the killing stopped. From this conviction emerged "the unconditional surrender offer to Britain and America only."

The point whether Grand Admiral Doenitz or Himmler wields supreme authority is considered immaterial as one unalterable demand of the Great Powers from Germany is unconditional surrender.

BEGINNING OF HITLER LEGEND

There is widest scepticism, however, upon the suggestion from Germany that Hitler died a hero's death, and a general disposition to agree with Lord Vansittart, leader of Britain's "hard-peace-for-Germany" school who described this as the beginning of an attempt to create a Hitler legend.

German Communique

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter): The German High Command Communique to-day said: "The Fuehrer has fallen in battle at the head of the heroic defenders of the Reich capital. Inspired by his resolve to save his people and Europe from destruction he sacrificed his life. This example to remain true unto death is binding for all soldiers." The Communique was datelined as usual "From Fuehrer's Headquarters."

It added: "Remnants of the gallant Berlin garrison, split up in separate groups, are fighting in the Government quarter."

The Communique reported that fighting was still going on in Munich and Milan—both long in Allied hands.

Russians Want To See Hitler's Body

MOSCOW, May 2 (Reuter): The Red Army is now believed to be nearing the area where Hitler is stated to have died and it seems that opinion here at present would only be satisfied of the truth of the German radio announcement if the body can be found and identified.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN GROUPS LIQUIDATED

MOSCOW, May 2. (Reuter): The German grouping surrounded south-east of Berlin has been destroyed, says Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day tonight. More than 120,000 prisoners have been taken by forces under Marshal Koniev and Zhukov.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

LONDON, May 2. (U.P.A.): Russian troops under Marshal Rokossovsky today captured Rostock, Warnemunde, Ribnitz, Marlow and Teterow, Marshal Stalin announced in an Order of the Day.

FRANCO ASKS LAVAL TO QUIT

MADRID, May 2. (Reuter): The German plane bearing Laval, Deat and Bonnard which arrived in Barcelona was ordered personally by General Franco to leave Spain immediately.

HIMMLER WANTED TO MEET 'IKE'

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuter): Himmler last week asked the Swedish Government to arrange for him to meet General Eisenhower in order to arrange German capitulation on the whole of the Western Front, said Acting Secretary of State Mr. Joseph Grew at a Press Conference to-day.

Count Bernadotte received no reply from Himmler when he handed him a letter of British-American refusal.

WITHIN TEN MILES OF BERCHTESGADEN

ROYAL PALACE CASERTA, May 2 (Reuter): The German surrender will allow the Allies to advance unhindered to within 10 miles of Berchtesgaden.

TWO ALLIED WARSHIPS IN BAY OF BENGAL

Car Nicobar Shelled For Third Day

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2, (U. P. A.): An Allied task force including the British battleship "Queen Elizabeth" and the French battleship "Richlieu" bombarded Car Nicobar island for the third straight day today, Tokyo radio said in a broadcast recorded here.

'Frisco Conference Report On Page 5

Russians Advance In Berlin Battle

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter): The Red Army has broken into Berlin's administrative centre, Wilhelmstrasse announced Hamburg radio to-day.

The German radio report said: "Enemy pressure in Berlin proved even stronger yesterday.

In heavy fighting which proved costly for both sides and which the German nation paid for with the life of the Fuehrer the enemy, was able to deepen his breaches in Wilhelmstrasse, at Friedrichstrasse station and in the old part of the city."

Himmler Also Wants To Vanish?

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter): Field-Marshal Goering, stated by the Germans to have resigned last week, and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister and Gauleiter of Berlin have also dropped out of the news, and with Admiral Doenitz now in charge, Himmler himself may be preparing to slip away into obscurity.

****

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY.)
New York, April 2.

Previous Closing	22.66
To-day's Opening	22.71
Difference	+05
To-day's Closing	22.70
Difference	+04

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
New York, May 2.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors dol. 69-5/8.
Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 33-1/2.
U. S. Steel Common dol. 67-1/2.
Preference dol. 146-1/2.—Reuter

RAGINI and JAYANT Present THE BOUQUET OF ROSES!

A PICTURE WORTH EVERYTHING

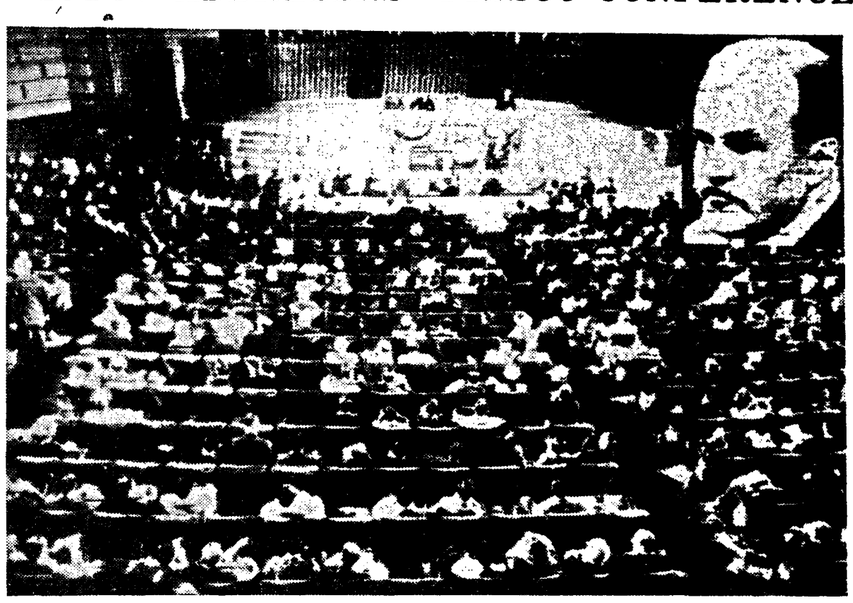
TONIGHT PREMIERE SHOW AT CAPITOL AT 9-30 P.M.

D. M. PANCHOLI'S COLOSSAL PRODUCTION TO BE SHOWN AT TWO THEATRES

FROM TOMORROW AT
REGAL
3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Morning at 10 a.m.
Ad. Booking 9 to 1 & 2 to 6.

CAPITOL
4, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Daily Matinee 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5 p.m.

MOLOTOV ADDRESSES 'FRISCO CONFERENCE



Delegates of 46 United Nations seated at plenary session in the large San Francisco Opera House listen as Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov argues against admission of Argentina to the Conference on International Organization. Later, however, a vote of 31 to four gave Argentina the right to take part in the Conference.—USOWI RADIOPHOTO.

GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY SURRENDER

BRITISH TROOPS REACH BALTIC

Red Army Forces Break Into Wilhelmstrasse

ALLIED H.Q. ITALY, May 2: The German armies in Italy have surrendered.

The surrender of the German armies in Italy was officially announced here today.

A special Communique from the Allied Headquarters said: "Enemy land, sea and air forces commanded by Gen. Vietinghoff-Scheel have surrendered unconditionally to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

The terms of the surrender provide for the cessation of Hostilities at 12 noon (G. M. T), Wednesday, May 1945."

INSTRUMENT SIGNED ON SUNDAY

The Communique continues: "The instrument of surrender was signed on Sunday afternoon April 29, at the Allied Force Headquarters at Caserta by two German plenipotentiaries and by Lt.-Gen. W. D. Morgan, Chief of Staff of the Allied Force Headquarters. One German representative signed on behalf of General Vietinghoff and the other on behalf of Obergruppen-Fuehrer Carl Wolff, Supreme Commander of the S. S. and Police and General Plenipotentiary of the Wehrmacht in Italy.

After signing the document of unconditional surrender, the two German Plenipotentiaries returned by a secret route to Gen. Vietinghoff's headquarters in the high Alps to arrange the surrender of the German and Italian land, air and naval forces.

The territory in Gen. Vietinghoff's south-west command includes all Northern Italy to the Isonzo river in the north-east and the Austrian Provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol and Salburg and portions of Carinthia and Styria.

ONE MILLION NAZIS SURRENDER

The enemy's total forces, including combat and Rear Echelon troops, surrendered to the Allies are estimated to number nearly one million men.

Fighting troops include remnants of 22 German and six Italian Fascist Divisions.

The instrument of surrender consists of six short paragraphs.

Three appendices giving details pertaining to the land, sea and air forces were attached to the instrument.

The German Commander-in-Chief in Italy is Gen. Heinrich Von Vietinghoff-Scheel who took over command early last month in succession to Field Marshal Albert Von Kesselring, who was transferred to the Western front. The surrender of the troops under General Vietinghoff's command brings to an end a campaign which began on September 3rd, 1943, with the Allied landing on the Italian soil.

Terms Imposed

The following terms are imposed:

(1) Unconditional surrender by the German Commander-in-Chief in the south-west of all forces under his command, or control on land, sea or air to the Supreme Allied Commander, the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

(2) Cessation of all hostilities on land, on sea or in the air by enemy forces at 12-00 hours G.M. T., May 2, 1945.

(3) Immediate immobilisation and disarmament of the enemy ground, sea and air forces.

(4) Obligation on the part of the German Commander-in-Chief in the south-west to carry out any further orders issued by the Supreme Allied Command, Mediterranean Theatre.

(5) Disobedience of orders or failure to comply with them will be dealt with in accordance with the accepted laws and usages of war.

If Germany Surrenders

The Instrument of Surrenser stipulates that it is independent of, without prejudice to and will be superceded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and the German armed forces as a whole.

The Instrument of Surrender and the Appendices are written in English and German. The English version is the authentic text.

The decision of the Supreme Allied Command, Mediterranean Theatre, will be final, if any doubt or dispute arises as to the meaning or interpretation of the surrender terms."

Br. Troops Reach Baltic

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HQ., May 2 (Reuter): British troops have reached the Baltic.

A dramatic dash by the Sixth Air Borne Division which raced forward nearly 40 miles in a few hours has brought them to Wismar on the gulf of Mecklenburg, some 35 miles east of Luebeck and 22 miles north of Schwerin. Luebeck on the Baltic has been captured by British forces.

Allied Thrust Into Czechoslovakia And Austria

SHAEF, Paris May 2 (Reuter) Gen. Eisenhower's Communique to-day reported two crossings of the Czechoslovak frontier and two of the Austrian frontier. Those into Czechoslovakia were made north-east of Grafenau. Those into Austria were ten miles north-west of Innsbruck and near Oberkappel. A third column advancing into Austria from north-east of Passau, reached a point 23 miles south-east of the city.

East of Hamburg, the Elbe bridgehead is now 30 miles long and Allied armour has broken out to the north, the Communique said. The Allies have crossed the Hamburg-Berlin autobahn.

KING RECEIVES WAVELL

LONDON, May 2. (Reuter): Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace today.

Churchill Announces It To Commons

LONDON, May 2, (Reuter): Mr. Churchill announced the unconditional surrender of the German forces in Italy in the House of Commons tonight.

Truman Congratulates

WASHINGTON, May 2, (Reuter): President Truman has congratulated Gen. Mark Clark and Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander on the unconditional surrender of the German armed forces in Italy.

REDS CAPTURE BERLIN

MOSCOW, May 2. (Reuter): Berlin is completely captured, Marshal Stalin announced.

The garrison has laid down its arms. More than 70,000 prisoners were taken in Berlin.

Rundstedt Captured

LONDON, May 2. (Reuter): Field Marshal Rundstedt, till lately Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in the west has been captured says a radio flash from Reuter's correspondent with the Seventh Army.

Rundstedt was found in a hospital at Badtoelz, 25 miles south of Munich.

Ribbentrop's Successor

Count Shwerin von Krosick has been appointed German Foreign Minister in succession to Joachim von Ribbentrop, according to a Hamburg Radio report received by Reuter.

Count Luts von Shwerin-Krosick who has superceded von Ribbentrop is a former German Minister of Finance. So far there is no indication of a new post for Ribbentrop.

NAZI PARTY GOING UNDERGROUND

LONDON, May 2, (Reuter): From Ian Munro:

With Admiral Doenitz emerging as the new head of the Reich it begins to look as if the Nazi Party is going underground.

The latest to go is Jochim Von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Foreign Minister, who has been quickly dismissed by his new Fuehrer.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, May 2 (U.P.A.): A German prisoner captured to-day said that Admiral Doenitz has ordered the German forces to cease fighting the Western Allies and "withdraw eastwards."

Vita-milk

AT

CONCESSION RATES.

(For shareholders only of the Company and its Managing Agency firm)

Due to acute scarcity of Milk and Milk products our shareholders are repeatedly requesting us for supply of Vita-Milk at concession rates and in view of this, the Management have allotted a quota to be distributed at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent. amongst the the shareholders of both

NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS, LTD.
and its Managing Agency firm
BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE LTD.

Intending members are accordingly requested to apply immediately with their respective scrip Number.

Managing Agents.
NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS, LTD.
12, Chowringhee Sq., CALCUTTA.

Rise In Rice Price, Main Cause Of Famine

Woodhead Findings Criticise Lack Of Govt. System Of Planned Grains Movement

The following is the concluding portion of the Woodhead Commission report on the Bengal Famine:

"We understand that the main reasons for failure to relieve the famine were, first, the refusal of the Muslim League Party, in accordance with its All-India Political policy, to join a Government which included any Muslim who did not belong to the party, and, secondly, refusal of otehr principal parties either to join or support a Government from which Muslim Leaders, who did not belong to the Muslim League Party, were excluded."

The report gives due weight to the great difficulties with which the Bengal Government were faced. It says that the impact of war was more severe in Bengal than in the rest of India. The denial policy had its effect on the local trade and transport and in particular, affected certain classes of the population, for instance, fishermen in the coastal areas. There was a shortage of suitable workers available for recruitment into the Government organisation concerned with food administration and famine relief.

CYCLONE AND "AMAN" CROP FAILURE

The Cyclone and partial failure of "aman" crop, were serious and unavoidable natural calamites. Military demands on transport were large. But after considering all the circumstances, we cannot avoid the conclusion that it lay in the power of the Government of Bengal, by bold, resolute and well-conceived measures at the right time, to have largely prevented the tragedy of famine as it actually took place.

While other governments in India were admittedly faced with a much less serious situation than the Government of Bengal, their generally successful handling of the food problem and the spirit in which those problems were approached and the extent to which public co-operation was secured stand in contrast to the failure in Begal.

The report proceeds to say that measures taken by the Government of Bengal to achieve control of supplies and prices during 1943, were inadequate and in some instances wrong in principle. Better success would have been achieved if procurement had been undertaken by official agencies instead of by agents chosen from the trade and if Government had made it clear that they would not hesitate to requisition from large producers, as well as from traders, in case supplies were held back. The decision in favour of de-control in March, 1943, was mistaken. Introduction of unrestricted free trade was a mistake. It could not save Bengal and was bound to lead to severe distress and possibly starvation in the neighbouring areas of the region.

WHY NOT RATIONING?

Absence of control over distribution of supplies in Calcutta and failure to introduce rationing at any time during 1943, contributed largely to the failure on control over supplies and prices in the province as a whole. Arrangements for receipt, storage and distribution of food supplies dispatched to Bengal from other parts of India, during the autumn of 1943, were thoroughly inadequate and the proportion of supplies received during the height of famine was not distributed to the needy in districts where such food was more required. Better arrangements for despatch and distribution would have saved many lives. It was not until January 31, 1944, that rationing was introduced in Calcutta. The delay was chiefly due to preference by the Government of Bengal for the scheme of distribution under which Government shops entirely replaced private shops and difficulties and delays in securing staff and accommodation. We can understand that it was desirable to have a certain number of Government shops, but clearly the proposal for the entire exclusion from the distribution system of private retail dealers, would have resulted in the introduction of rationing being delayed almost indefinitely. The Government of India, therefore, had to issue a directive in December, 1943, that the principal retail shops under the direct control and management of the Provincial Government should not exceed 450 and that the remainder should be licensed retail shops owned and managed by private traders.

Delay in recruitment was accentuated at one stage by an endeavour to maintain communal proportions. We consider this to have been particularly unfortunate. In an emergency, particularly affecting the food of the people, administrative action should not be delayed by attempts to observe rules fixing communal ratios.

In regard to the famine, the Famine Relief Commission understands that expenditure was limited on financial grounds. It says that there is no justification whatsoever for cutting down relief, in times of famine, on the plea of lack of funds. If necessary, funds should be provided by borrowing in consultation with the Reserve Bank of the Government of India.

MEDICAL RELIEF INADEQUATE

Medical relief provided during 1943, was also inadequate. Some of the mortality which occurred could have been prevented by more efficient medical and public health measures.

The remarkable feature of the Bengal famine, says the report, was that the rise in price or rice was one of the principal causes of the famine. The Government of India failed to recognize, at a sufficiently early date the need for a system of planned movement of food grains, including rice as well as wheat, from surplus to deficit Provinces and States. In other words, the basic plan would have come into operation much earlier than it did. With regard to wheat, agreement should have been reached at an early stage between the Government of India and the Punjab Government about the price level to be maintained and the establishment in that Province of an adequate procurement organisation. If this had been done, the price of wheat would have remained under control and it would have been possible to send to Bengal a large proportion of supplies, which reached that Province towards the close of the year, at an earlier period when they could have been much more useful.

The Government of India must share with the Bengal Government the responsibility for decision to decontroll in March 1943. That decision was taken in agreement with the Government of India and was in accordance with their policy at the time. By March, the position had so deteriorated that some measure of external assistance was indispensable if disaster was to be avoided. The correct course at the time was for the Government of India to have announced that they would provide month by month, first the full quantity of wheat required by Greater Calcutta, and secondly, a certain quantity of rice. It would then have been possible for the Government of Bengal to have maintained controlled procurement and secured control over supply and distribution over Greater Calcutta. The Government of India erred in deciding to introduce "unrestricted free trade" in the eastern region in 1943, in preference to "modified free trade".

"UNJUSTIFIED"

The subsequent proposal of the Government of India to introduce free trade throughout the greater part of India, was quite unjustified and should not have been put forward. Its application successfully resisted by many provinces and States, particularly by the Governments of Bombay and Madras, might have led to a serious catastrophe in various parts of India. By August 1943, it was clear that Provincial administration in Bengal was failing to control the famine. Deaths and mass migration on a large scale, were occurring. In such circumstances, the Government of India, whatever its constitutional position, must share with the Provincial Government the responsibility for saving lives.

CO-ORDINATED ACTION NECESSARY

In conclusion the report pays warm tribute to the assistance rendered by the Army in wrestling with the grave situation and successfully bringing it to a normal level. There are chapters devoted to food administration and rehabilitation in Bengal and on protective and supplementary foods. The Committee is not satisfied with the progress hitherto made towards rehabilitation and wishes to stress the need for more energetic and co-ordinated action. The Committee is of opinion that a Rehabilitation Commissioner generally responsible for rehabilitation work should be appointed without delay. The Committee also emphasizes the need of weaning rice-eaters from their determined preference for food in short supply. Persistent efforts, it says, should be made in the Province to increase the consumption of wheat particularly in urban areas.

"ASTONISHING UNPREPAREDNESS"

Mian Afzal Husain, in his separate minute, is astonished at the unpreparedness of India to meet such a situation during an emergency. In contrast to the unity of purpose and action among members of the United Nations. Mian Afzal Husain says: "India was fighting starvation and famine. The Government of India used persuasion and made demands for food-grains in the name of the unity of India and equality of sacrifice These failed. The last effort was free trade. The power of money to get out grain which had not been produced was employed. But free trade was resisted and it failed. A united effort was not achieved. Till July nothing effective was done. Free trade failed but due to the working of a basic plan. Grain was produced from within the country. It was too late to save thousands who had marched too far on the path of starvation. Deaths continued during 1943 and during part of 1944." Mian Afzal Husain pays tribute to the present Food Member's policy. He says, "October 1943, in the fifth year of the war, witnessed a sudden change in the attitude of the Government of India. At the fourth food conference, held in October, 1943, the President (Sir J. P. Srivastava) said: "We must think of each other and not of ourselves. In mobilisation of India's resources, the Government of India will have to take and implement decisions which may, at times, conflict with what appear to be local or sectional interests. Whenever possible and to the greatest extent possible, the Government of India will proceed after consultation with you and with your consent, but if circumstances should compel us to proceed otherwise, I look to you to accept and implement those decisions which we and we alone can take on behalf of all. We can no longer afford either failure or the prospect of failure and I in discharge of the duty which is mine, shall not hesitate to exercise whatever degree of superintendence and control may be necessary at every stage, or to invoke the use of whatever powers are essential to ensure success."

This is what had been urged from the beginning of 1940. An early decision on these lines would have saved Bengal. This decision, one is constrained to say, was arrived at when famine had almost spent itself.

WANTED MAN

REWARD

RUPEES 2,000

The Santacruz Police are searching one BABU KISHANSINGH, alleged to have committed offences under Sections 408, 468 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code (Forgery and Cheating). His description is as follows:—

"BABU KISHANSINGH, resident of Ludhiana, Sikh, age about 45 yrs., height about 5' 6", sallow complexion, does not wear beard, small moustaches, rather big eyes, thin build, bald on the crown, wears pathani 'Lungi' & 'Kulla' sometimes a folding khaki cap, Pants on Pyjamas, coat, shirt, shoes or peshawari chappals, appears to be sickly, sunken cheeks. He is accompanied with a sikh fat woman, aged about 30 years and a male child of about 3 years."

He was working as an Engineer and Cashier with one Yarmohamed Khan, a Government Contractor at Santacruz, and is reported to have forged the signature of Yarmohamed Khan and obtained Rs. 40,000/- from Messrs. Grindley & Co., Ltd., on 23-4-45 and is alleged to be absconding with the amount obtained on the forged cheque.

The complainant has offered a reward of Rs. 2,000/- for any information leading to his arrest. The information may please be communicated either to the Police Sub-Inspector, Santacruz Police Station or to M/s. Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for Mr. Yarmohamed Khan.

Agents:
D. M. VOHRA
6 Vithaldoss Road,
BOMBAY—2.

Second L. C. P. S. Results

The following students have passed the Second L.C.P.S. Examination held in April 1945:—

Acharya, H. M., Acharya P. T., Ahuja R. T., Amin, R. N., Athawale M. C., Bajaj G. R., Bhatt, B. J., Bhatt N. B., Bhatt, S. R., Clerk S. H., Dalal P. T., Dave H. M., Deshmukh Vatsala S. (Miss), Dhanjal S. S., Dharamsey Daulat R. (Miss), Doshi V. V., Elavia F. H., Gadag L. G., Ghor B. G., Gidwani L. N., Giri B. S., Gokhale G. S., Gunda R. H., Gupte B. L., Gursahani T. G., Haria H. U., Hasrajani C. M., Jagad Manjula H. (Miss), Jagtiani Mohini K. (Miss), Jalihal S. V., Jotwani N. D., Jotwani V. K., Kantharia Y. M., Kapadia N. N., Karia P. V., Karnani F. S., Katira, S. C., Kazerani M. H. M., Khalsa P. G., Khatri T. S., Kuddyady Nalini R. (Miss), Kulkarni P. H., Mainkar G. A., Mehta H. J., Mehta R. D., Mehta V. R., Nanavaty R. K., Pande Durga S. (Miss), Parikh M. G., Patel J. C., Patel Kantaben P. (Miss), Patel U. B., Purswani U. J., Sabnis Gangu R. (Miss), Sanghvi M. M., Shah C. M., Shah C. V., Shah H. H., Shah M. H., Shah R. N., Shah S. A., Shastry Rama C. (Miss), Shukla R. M., Sopariwala Sharmistadevi (Miss), Tarachand V. V., Taskar Indumati D. (Miss), Teckchandani G. T., Thaker, D. J., Tolat Manjula K. (Miss), Vachani B. P., Vaghaiwala, Piloo B. (Miss), Vaishnav J. N., Vankudri C. P., Vaswani S. D. Vazirani K. C., Vora Damayanti P. (Miss), Vyas A. N.

First L.C.P.S.

The following students have passed the First L.C.P.S. Examination held in April 1945:—

Albuquerque L. R., Bajaj I. D., Bhat G. P., Bhatnagar S. N., Bhatt V. D., Da Costa N. V. J., Deshmukh V. G., Deshpande M. M., Deval V. M., Ezekiel Sarah M. (Miss), Gadit M. H., Gandhi I. R., Gupta S. R., Halapanavar S. S., Jacob V. K., Jafry S. N., Jani L. R., Khandpur M. Khire M. G., Malbari J. S., Malkani R. N., Malwade A. B., Manekshana Arnawaz N. (Miss), Mankad B. S., Mathew S. M., Mathur R. S., Moghul Mahmoodah A. (Miss) Murjani G. M., Murjani Lachmi H. (Miss), Parmar R. R., Patel R. B., Rao S. R. K., Saldhana M. P. T., Shah R. D., Shirguppi P. N., Thanawala P. L., Thipsay M. D., Ujwal Z. S., Vachani Savitri B. (Mrs.), Vaz T. T., Mussadum Piloo R. (Miss), Vyas I. M.

LARGE GERMAN FORCES BEGIN TO SURRENDER

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, May 2.

Government's decision to release Home Secretary's instructions for Victory Day celebration is regarded in the Commons lobby as the utmost confirmation that the end of war is imminent. Crowds lined up Commons entrances yesterday while inside many others sought tickets of admission in expectation of Mr. Churchill's announcement of the end of war. There was an added air of expectancy when both Mr. Churchill and Sir John Anderson were absent when due to reply to questions.

Then Major Stuart, Chief Conservative Whip crossed the floor, handing Mr. Arthur Greenwood a sheet of notepaper which increased the tension. Then came in to loud cheers Mr. Churchill but soon, as the questions ended, Mr. Churchill said nothing beyond making a statement how peace news would be released. But Parliamentary lobbies interpreted Mr. Churchill to mean a day or two more necessary for any official statement. It is possible that it is only a matter of final details in terms of surrender, delaying the announcement of Germany's complete surrender.

Reports flooding in London early hours of the morning indicate that whether Himmler decided it or not large German forces from widely separated fronts had begun to surrender piecemeal. Germans were evacuating Denmark topspeed. Negotiations were going on for German garrisons in Norway to lay down arms on the Swedish frontier, while Luxemburg radio reports that a delegation of German-Czech industrialists left Prague to meet Allies and hand over Bohemia and Moravia.

According to the Vatican radio the Pope is preparing his speech for the end of the war. Another Vatican broadcast announced that the Vatican celebrated May Day for the first time in history and the Vicar of the Vatican City conducted special mass at St. Peters.

Paris radio says rumours are reaching the Franco-Spanish frontier, that events of the utmost importance and gravity are occurring inside Spain.

HITLER'S FIRST VICTIM

Austria Must Never Be Confused With Anything German Says Archduke

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 1.

The first Austrian Archduke, Robert of Austria, the younger son of the late Emperor Otto's brother answered the telephone with this comment: "Do not forget that Austria which was Nazi Germany's first victim, will unhappily be one of the last countries liberated. But thank God my land has been spared the worst ravages of war. I know nothing of 'free Germans' and their reaction to the defeat of Nazism either in England or elsewhere; if such persons as 'free Germans' exist; Austria must never be confused with anything German. We continue to regard ourselves entirely separate. I thank God that at long last the full final truth about concentration camps, revealed to a horror-stricken stupefied world the full horror whereof my country experienced for many years".

Sir George Frankenstein had this to say about the Austrian Provisional Government: I welcome the restoration of Parliament in Austria. I hope it will be the forerunner of a Government which will express the peoples electoral will. From the first, the reports appear all anti-Nazi political opinion unified in this provisional Government sub-leadership of a man whom I know well as Dr. Karl.

OSTRICH-LIKE ATTITUDE

Less forthcoming was London's Italian Embassy whose new Ambassador Count Carandini, with the recently acquired status has declined either to make any official statement or to give press interviews, apparently instructing his staff to pursue the tactics of the proverbial ostrich, despite the fact their first big opportunity to express anti-Fascist opinion is presented whilst Mussolini's bullet-riddled body twists slowly at the end of Milanese rope.

Spanish official comment about the end of the European war is also niggardly, although it is admitted the German community in Spain is plunged in panic especially Barcelona's 30,000 Nazis are extremely worried by a threatening Patriots' demonstration at Monserrat. Popular comment in Madrid forecasts immediate dissolution of the Falange Party, with the conclusion of San Francisco Conference, which prophecy is only half-heartedly denied by even the party-controlled Spanish press. Early this morning the Swiss radio announced Field Marshal Alexander is proceeding to Vienna to discuss the Russian problem arising from the formation of a new provisional Austrian Government.

Will Russians Preserve Hitler's Body?

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, May 2.

The death of Hitler inside the Chancellery where the last bitter battles for Berlin are raging means Soviets will capture his body. The thought arises that Soviet doctors who have developed the art of keeping dead bodies intact may preserve Hitler's body so that Allies may be sure it is Hitler who died in Berlin and not his double.

Crack Russian assaults converging on Wilhelmstrasse, Friedrichstrasse and Unter Den Linden are expecting every moment to hoist the Red Flag over the Chancellery—Hitler's grave.

Thousands of Katusha rocket guns sounding 'requiem, for Hitler he never expected. Two mighty armies on the banks of the Spree locked in the toughest and bloodiest battle of the war, men continually coming up to replace the dead, Russians laying down unceasing barrage, Germans replying until the guns were redhot neither side giving up the struggle. It is struggle unto death. With the dead Fuehrer encouraging one side to victory while the other is probably unaware of his death, battles for hopeless cause it is a most grim and dramatic ending of the war and Germany, neither of which was thought possible, but five years ago.

The news of Hitler's death reached Westminster just before the Commons rose. Of the few present there when the news came through, some refused to credit it on the ground that nothing from the German radio can be believed. They suspected a plot whereby the Fuehrer might attempt to make for safety and try to leave Germany in some sort of disguise. Others are inclined to believe the report but everyone laughed when they read the terms of the announcement. Whatever else might be believed, the statement that the Fuehrer was killed in action. "Fighting with the last breath against Bolshevism" is regarded as the best joke of the war. Hitler's death noted as a possible fulfilment of Himmler's prophesy that the Fuehrer would be dead in 48 hours before Germany's surrender. There is some speculation in the lobbies whether Himmler had a hand in naming Admiral Doenitz as successor, some suggesting this surprising development might be the work of a rival group in the Nazi Party attempting to discredit Himmler's offer of surrender and cast doubt over his authority in the Reich.

HOW LONDONERS WILL BEHAVE ON "V" DAY

Prof. Joad Says, He Will Get Drunk, But Doubtless, He Will Have To Fight For His Place At The Bar!

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, May 2.

London is on the threshold of something that seems so remote,—does not know how to take it—end of the shooting war in Europe, end of bloodbaths and bombs and much of toil, tears and sweat that England has known so intimately during the five and half years of total war

Peace might break out to-morrow then again, might take a week or two or even three. Many Londoners are finding delay most irritating. The European war seems to be vanishing rather than ending. Only a few weeks ago, mighty armies were locked in titanic struggles. To-day Mussolini is lying in grave. Hitler followed him Enemy hosts are melting like snow of last year.

All this is a little confusing. "D" Day on June 6 1944 was the first hallmark of victory seemed close than. Liberation of France was another. Victory had marched a step nearer and war had taken a step away. The end of Rockets and Robot bombs was still another hallmark.

For Londoners at least war had returned to its proper place—the battlefields. Crossing the Rhine was the fourth hallmark. Surely then Germany had beyond any doubt lost the war. Even the liberation of the bestial camps such as Belsen and Buchenwald seemed another milestone. The people of Britain rejoiced not only for the wretched victims of Nazi tyranny, but also because with the prison camp revelations, many really understood for the first time the meaning of preceding Allied victories and what all free nations had escaped. Now for all practical purposes, war in Europe has finished. All that remains is some legal form or phrase—a duly attested death certificate. But even the production of that seems attended with difficulties.

"V" DAY REACTION

Last Sunday four major London papers the "Sunday Express", the "Sunday Dispatch", "News Of The World" and "Sunday Pictorial" carried flash announcing German capitulation. While the offending editions were withdrawn as soon as the error was discovered for tens of thousands of Britons "V" Day had arrived.

One excited nurse at a major metropolitan hospital wakened a favoured patient at mid-night to inform him of the thrilling news. The patient raised a cheer which I am informed will delay his discharge from the hospital for a week to ten days.

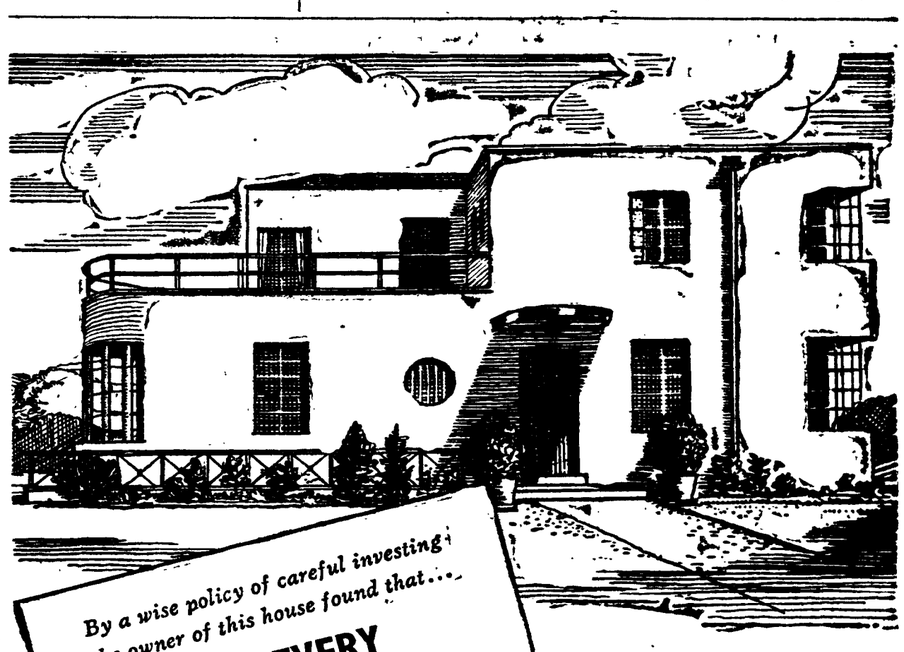
History writ in, blood sorrow and sacrifices in the making and "V" Day announcement will round off the epochal chapter how will Londoners behave that day? Brain-truster Prof. C. E. M. Joad says, he will get drunk on that day but doubtless he will have to fight for his place at the bar. However as many will flock to churches, chapels, synagogues and mosques as to dance halls, night clubs and pubs still many will just stroll along the London streets as they did on occasions such as Coronation Silver Jubilee.

ECHO OF DUNKIRK

My charlady says, she will thank God on her bended knees. A taxi-driver told me he will go into a quiet corner and sit and think about his son who died at Dunkirk and he wants to think of his son who paid as much as he was able towards winning the war. There will be flags, of course. Londoners have been searching for them and yesterday, most of them returned home disappointed in Leicester Square Picadilly and other West-end shops, they being sold at as much as 18 shillings six pence per flag. Women were paying four shillings nine pence for miniature Churchill hats with red-white-blue feathers stuck in a hatband, women's handkerchiefs printed with Allied flags sold in hundreds at six shillings nine pence. Indeed there will be thousands of Union Jacks, stars and Stripes on "V" Day.

There won't be many Red Flags because, according to the Ministry there has not been enough red material to go round. But my barber assures me, he won't in a crowd wave the flag. He said "I think it is shame to celebrate. War won't be over until Japan is beaten. Families will still be apart."

Government is encouraging the barber's view and as an Indian I am pleased he feels that way but it is easy to understand the average Londoner's viewpoint. As one who has endured five and half years' suffering and privation as they have, I too would be hurling my hat in the air when victory bells begin to peel.



By a wise policy of careful investing the owner of this house found that...

FOR EVERY 10 BRICKS HE BOUGHT —INDIA GAVE 5!

Yes, a third of that building has been contributed by India, because its wise owner decided to invest his surplus income in National Savings Certificates. The interest he earned on his savings amounted to 50% of the amount he paid for the house!

Today, National Savings Certificates offer better interest than any other safe investment.

Small Savers can buy a Certificate for Rs. 5 or Savings Stamps at As. 4, As. 8, Re. 1 each. Certificates and stamps are available from any Authorised Agent appointed by Government, or from Savings Bureaux and Post Offices.

Any man deciding to save TODAY, can turn every Rs. 10/- he saves into Rs. 15/- in 12 years' time, and thus lay a sure foundation for his future prosperity. Now is the time to economise and save because earnings are high. Save all you can and buy...

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

★ Every Rs. 10/- becomes Rs. 15/- after 12 years.
★ 4¼th % simple interest, free of income tax.
★ Encashable after three years (18 months for Rs. 5/- Certificate) with accrued interest.

AAA 125

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

NATION'S MOST ADORED WOMAN
Pradeep Pictures'
PANNA DAI
5TH WEEK
NOVELTY
Daily: 4, 7 and 10
Booking 10 to 12 and 2-30 to 5
A NIGAR Films Release

26TH & 27TH PERFORMANCE
PRITHVIRAJ
The Idol of Screen In
SHAKUNTALA NATAK
with UZRA MUMTAZ
To-morrow Morning at 10-30 a.m.
SUNDAY MORNING 9-30 A.M.
Royal Opera House
RATES AS USUAL

COMING FROM TO-MORROW
N. I. STUDIOS'
PANCHHI
Director: BARKAT MEHRA
Music: AMARNATH
Starring:
MANORAMA, AJMAL, SALMA, SALEEM, RAZA, Hari Shivdasani, Kalavati.
Simultaneously to be Released at
KAMAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10
Sun. and Holidays Matinee 1-30 p.m.
Advance Booking From 10 to 12 and 3 to 6 p.m.
AND
BROADWAY
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 and 10
Sat., Sun., and Holi. at 2 p.m.
A SUNRICH RELEASE

10TH VICTORY WEEK!
JAYANT DESAI'S SUPER HISTORICAL
SAMRAT CHANDRAGUPTA
Daily: 4, 7, 10.
Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
Plans open 10 to 12; 3 to 6 p.m.
NEW WEST END

2nd BIG WEEK!
THEY'RE SWELL!
ASHOK KUMAR
LEELA CHITNIS
in Ramnik's Social Hit!
Directed by JAGIRDAR who gave
KIRAN
"RAMSHASTRI"
with Rama Shukul, Kanaiyalal & Raj Kumari Shukla
Daily:—4, 7 & 10 P.M.
MAJESTIC Sat. Sun. at 1 P.M.
(Diamond Release)

ZENANA SHOW
TO-DAY AT 1-15
RANJIT'S
CARAVAN
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra II Vad 6, 2001.
Muslim: Jamadil-Avval 20, 1364.
Parsi: Ader 2, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-10 a.m. Sunset: 8-1 p.m.
Hightide: 3-46, 17-09.
Lowtide: 9-54, 23-05.
Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting to-day at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time).

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Beginners Class for Ladies, Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 5-0 p.m., to-day.

DR. EDAL-BEHERAM'S LECTURE: On "Constipation: its causes and cure" to-day, at 6-15 p.m., at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, 31, Waudby Road.

ARYA SAMAJ: The 18th Anniversary of the Arya Samaj, Fort, will be held Thursday, May 3 to Sunday, May 6, at Damodar Anandji Compound Bora Bazar Street, Fort. A procession will start from the Arya Samaj Mandir, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

BENGAL CLUB: Birthday celebrations of Visva Kabi Rabindranath Tagore, on Tuesday, May 8, at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar (near B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station), at 8 p.m. Dr. S. M. Ali, Ph. D., formerly of Visva Bharati, to preside.

MATUNGA PRAGATI SANGH: The following films will be exhibited at Napoo Gardens, Matunga G. I. P., at 8-45 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Khan, Municipal propaganda officer.
Community Manners, Sokol Movements, Winged Scourge and Melody of Hindustan.

ASSAULT ON "MUNSIFF" EDITOR: The Bohra Youth League, at a meeting held on Tuesday, has condemned the cowardly and inhuman assault made on Mulla Abbasbhai, Editor of "Munsiff", and trusts that the Bombay police will track down the offenders and bring them to justice.

POLISH NATIONAL DAY: All Polish citizens residing in Bombay and friends of Poland are informed that on the occasion of the Polish National Day, to-day, a solemn mass will be held at the pro-Cathedral, Wodehouse Road, at 10 a.m.

City Fathers "At Home" To Nagindas

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation gave an "at home" to Mr Nagindas T. Master, Ex-Mayor at the Corporation Hall this evening.

Inconveniences To Passengers.

The Secretary, Malwan Taluka Rahiwasi Sangh, Bombay, writes:—It is really gratifying to learn that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has convened a special meeting on 3rd May to consider the inconvenience caused to the railway passengers to secure tickets, etc. There is another class of passengers whose troubles no body seems to have noticed, and that is the steamer passengers going to Konkan. In the case of these passengers the difficulty of securing tickets is a very old one and of a serious character. Will any public spirited Corporator take up this question on 3rd May or some other day and oblige particularly the uneducated passengers of Konkan?

Dr. Ugrankar To Seek Re-electioon For Senate

Dr. S S Ugrankar M.B., M.R.C.P. (London) will seek re-election to the Senate of the Bombay University in June next from the Registered Graduates' constituency.

SWARNALATA & NAZIR in
LAILA MAJNU
A 'FAMOUS' RELEASE AT
CENTRAL
From TO-MORROW!
Advance Booking open daily 10 to 12 and 3 to 6
THE WORLD'S GREATEST TALE OF LOVE!

Musical Treat in an Emotional Photoplay
SANJIVAN ARTS
SAWAN
SHANTA APTE
(Courtesy: S. A. Concerns)
MOTILAL
SUPER
Daily: 4, 7 and 10
Booking 9 to 11 and 4 to 6
An EVERGREEN Release

A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE THAT HAS Caught the FANCY of Bombay
Veena, Sitara, Prithviraj, Yakub, Wasti, Mazharkhan, Dixit, Durga Khote,
FAMOUS FILMS FINE SOCIAL
Director: K. Asif.
Music: Ghulam Haider
Dialogue: Kamal Amrohi.
India F. C. Release
PHOOL
A Shiraz Production
Producer: ABDULLA.
ROXY
Daily: 4, 7, 10
Booking 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6

Mr. Narayanrao Anant Shivaji Desai (garlanded) presided over the variety entertainment programme held in aid of the Bombay Education Society (Literacy Classes) on Sunday at Royal Opera House. Mr. Desai donated Rs. 5,000 to the Society.

Dr. Syed Mahmud Prays For
JINNAH—MAHATMA MEETING ON ONE PLATFORM
India Must Have Government Of Kisans And Mazdoors, Not Of Capitalists

LAHORE, May 1. (A. P. I.): The hope and prayer that some day soon Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah may meet together on one platform was expressed by Dr. Syed Mahmud, member of the Congress Working Committee addressing a May Day workers meeting to-night.

Dr. Mahmud welcomed the presence on the same dais of the president of the Punjab Muslim League, Nawab Iftikhar Hussain of Mamdot, and Raja Ghazanfar Ali, and said that there might be differences between them and himself on some minor matters but on two issues there was none and those were that India must be free and that she must have a Government of Kisans and Mazdoors and not of capitalists. He said the Muslim League which claimed to represent the Muslims would never wish for anything different.

The Nawab of Mamdot said that unfortunately there are some differences among our people but expressed the hope that our leaders would get together in freedom's cause. He said that in a free India Muslims should be given a territory in which they may lead a free life and the Hindus and the Sikhs need entertain no fear as to their security in the area.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali, Deputy Leader of the Punjab Assembly Muslim League Party, said that unless Mahatma Gandhi and Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah meet, India would not get nearer to freedom. It is the duty of every man and woman to do his or her best to bring about a Congress-League unity and a Gandhi-Jinnah meeting. He added that only a united freedom movement of the entire people of India would succeed.

TRIBUTES TO CONGRESS

He paid a tribute to the Indian National Congress and said that none could deny the fact that the Congress had made great sacrifices for India's freedom and that it possesses a "glorious record" of service to the country.

He warned the British Government not to make lame excuses for not parting with power. He said that nothing should prevent it from handing over power to the Congress and the Muslim League at the centre under interim arrangements.

The Raja said that only Coalition Congress-League Governments in the Provinces and at the centre could successfully function.

Dr. Khan Sahib, the Frontier Premier, sent a message greeting the workers and said that the day of their liberation was nearing.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding a National Government at the centre and the release of Congress Leaders. The resolution expressed dissatisfaction at the selection of two officials of the Government of India to represent this country at San Francisco.

The meeting by a resolution sent its greetings to the Soviet people and the Red Army for its heroic deeds.

British Workers Demand Congress Leaders' Release

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter) Mr. W. G. Cove, Member of Parliament and President of the Council for International Recognition of Indian Independence has sent the following message to the Indian workers through the All-India Trades Unions Congress: "British workers send their fraternal greetings to Indian workers. They desire release of all Congress prisoners. May Day 1945 should see freedom realised in fact within the British Empire.

British workers demand immediate release of Nehru, Azad and other anti-Fascist Congress leaders.

Sam Quereshi, Secretary of the Indian Centre in London, has also sent a message of fraternal greeting to Soviet workers for their gallant fight against Fascism. The message has been sent to M. Molotv, Foreign Commissar, through the Soviet Embassy in London.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF LEADERS URGED

Labour Appeals To Gandhi And Jinnah To Solve Political Deadlock

KARACHI, May 1 (A P I).
A resolution demanding immediate release of the Congress leaders and requesting Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah to make one more effort and solve the political deadlock in the country was passed at a largely attended labour meeting held today in observance of May Day in Karachi. Mr. Narain Das Bechar, M L A and Labour leader presided.

The meeting urged the Government of India to make adequate provision for social security in their postwar plans.

Expressing their faith in socialist state they sent greetings to the workers all over the world.

Earlier labourers from all parts of the city paraded throughout the main streets of Karachi shouting slogans.

Special Session Of Mysore State Congress

BANGALORE, May 1 (A.P.I.): A special session of the Mysore State Congress will be held at Mysore on May 12 and 13. A decision to this effect was arrived at a meeting of prominent Congressmen in the State held yesterday and today at the Congress Office.

Police Search Three Delhi Union Offices

NEW DELHI, May 1 (A.P.I.)—The Delhi police carried out simultaneous searches at three places in the city, the offices of the Delhi Municipal Workers Union, the Delhi Trade Union and the Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Company Workers Union. From the first place the police is stated to have removed a large number of posters and hand bills.

Punjab M.L.A. Released And Interned

LAHORE, May 1 (U P I).
Mr. Devrap Sethi, M L A, who was arrested on August 9, 1942, was released today from the Sialkot Jail and interned in Jhang where he has been ordered to reach within 24 hours.

SEAC (Tuesday) (A P I): The British Military administration in Burma has issued its own currency in the liberated parts of the county from Tuesday and the Japanese occupation currency in any form will not be recognised, states a SEAC announcement.

Congress Propaganda In Britain

LONDON, April 30 (Reuter): Gandhiji now has before him details of a plan produced by the Committee of Indian Congressmen in Britain for a greatly extended 12 month nationalist propaganda programme.

The cost of the plan, it is gathered, will run into a much larger sum than any hitherto expended by Congressmen in Britain. As the Congressmen Committee London Headquarters and its branches in Birmingham, Liverpool, Coventry and Glasgow are without sufficient funds to meet the whole cost of the programme, it is intended to appeal to Congress supporters in India who are in a position to give help, says Reuter's political correspondent.

Broadly, the intention of the plan is to engage the interest of over 600 members of the British Parliament of all the three principal parties in the work of the Congressmen Committee in England.

Mr. Pulin B. Seal, Chairman of the Committee of Congressmen, discussing the proposals with me today said

The Congress must make its impact upon the National Government that may be formed in U P after the general elections. We have already made some head way among non-Labour circles in Parliament, but the requirements of the next 12 months are so vital that a plan such as we have now laid out and which includes meetings, luncheons, tea parties, conferences, lectures and other contacts, is indicated. We make an appeal to all public men in India to enable us to realize our programme. The Birmingham conference taking place at the end of May or the beginning of June, will play a big part in our plans".

This close-up shows delegates to the Frisco Conference giving their attention to the weighty problem of World Peace. (Left to right, centre) Field-Marshal Smuts of S. Africa, Nelson Rockfeller, U. S. Asstt. Secretary of State and Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Affairs Secretary.—U.S.O.W.I. Radiophoto.

KHUHRO CASE
Daresh's Wife Gives Evidence

SUKKUR, May 2. (A.P.I.): In the sessions trial against Khan Bahadur Khuhro Mohamed Nawaz and others, evidence of Dhayani, wife of the main approver, Daresh was recorded to-day.

Witness stated that her husband was in the service of Khan Bahadur Khuhro and his brother, Wadero Mohamed Nawaz. Daresh had gone to meet Khan Bahadur Khuhro at Larkhana and returned after a month. On an inquiry from him witness was told by Daresh that he was being concealed by Abdul Hakim, Wadhai and Sadiqat on instructions from the Khuhro brothers. Daresh asked witness not to interfere, otherwise the Waderos would get him (Daresh) murdered.

Mohamed Nawaz had promised witness that he would arrange for the release of her son, Hussain, who had been arrested in connection with the Bhumpatpore dacoity. Cross-examined witness said that it was not a fact that Daresh was in the home when his son was arrested; witness further stated that Daresh did not fear the Hurs and had no quarrel with them.

Witness also told the court that Kazi Fazullah had offered her Rs. 5,000 and eleven acres of land if she said in her evidence that Daresh had been dismissed by Khan Bahadur Khuhro from service ten years ago.

Another witness examined today was Hussain, son of Daresh, who stated that his father was not present when witness was arrested in connection with the Bhumpatpore dacoity. The court adjourned till to-morrow.

SOLE AGENT OF RESERVE BANK
Agreement With Imperial Bank Revised

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, May 2.
The Reserve Bank of India's agreement with the Imperial Bank has been revised.

According to the act the Imperial Bank is the sole agent of the Reserve Bank at all places where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank and there is no branch of Banking Department of the Reserve Bank. In consideration of maintenance by the Imperial Bank of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the act, the Reserve Bank shall now pay until 31-3-1950 a sum of four lakhs annually.

Remuneration for the agency work done on behalf of the Reserve Bank of Govt. of India was fixed by the act for the first ten years expiring on 31-3-1945.

Mahatma, As Man Of Letters

POONA, May 2. (A.P.I.): An oil portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled by Mr. B. G. Kher, former Premier of Bombay, at the Poona City General Library which celebrated the 97th anniversary of its foundation on Sunday.

Describing Mahatma Gandhi as a unique personality who has made an indelible mark on every sphere of Indian life and whose sacrifice and selfless national service will endure the onslaught of the time, Mr. Kher observed that even as a man of letters Mahatma Gandhi has made great contribution not only to the Gujarati language but also to Hindi and English.

Accidental Fall Ends Fatally

Following a complete fracture of the skull due to an accidental fall in the hatch of a ship berthed in one of the city docks Sahiramkhan Shajikhan, a young Pathan watchman died in the early hours of this morning.

His body was removed to the morgue.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, MAY 3.
BOMBAY—1
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Seeta Mavinkurve. 8-45 Jaltarang. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Yusuf Effendi. 9-30 Marathi Songs. 9-45 Kallubuwa, Kulkarni. 12-30 p.m. Bhajan. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 For Women (M). 4-20 V. B Deshpande (Poona). 4-40 Kallubuwa Kulkarni. 5-0 War Review of Month (M). 5-15 N. R. Bhattacharya. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Children's Half-Hour. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Masters of Moment. 6-50 AIR Quartet: Sindhura. 7-0 Searchlight of Japan (G 7-15 V B Deshpande. 7-30 N. R. Bhattacharya. 8-0 Leela Rajopadhye. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Yusuf Effendi. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Sports Review (E). 10-0 News Talents. 10-30 Pofeme Orchestra.

MENTMORE
FOUNTAIN PENS
Difficult to obtain but worth trying for

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN
Copies of Conditions of Business obtainable at any office of the Bank
Local Head Office
CALCUTTA-BOMBAY-MADRAS and over 350 Branches and sub-offices throughout India, Burma and Ceylon
London Office
25, Old Broad Street

DON'T WORRY FOR YOUR EYES, A' SPECTACLES MUST NOT BE OF

Do not be careless when your eye sight is decreasing day by day. You know it is due to the weakness of optic nerves and one day these optic nerves, if they will not get proper treatment will not be able to work at all, and the result will be cataract in your eyes or many other diseases. You can get rid of these with KANWAL KALORIUM: Start using KANWAL KALORIUM, prepared from fresh lotus flowers Rass. The very first application of it strengthens the optic nerves and cures corneal opacity, glaucoma chronic Myopoea, the ulcers of the eyes, cataract and all other diseases and guarantees to bring back the eyesight to its normal. Price Rs. 8. KANWAL KALORIUM Special, which cures very easily all cases except born blindness or destroyed eyes Rs. 12. Doctors may get the sample at half prices
KAVIRAJ L. SINGHA, B.R.V.B., Gawalmandi, LAHORE.

FREE
REAL WRIST WATCH
To popularise our French NEW GOLD we have decided to give away for the time being a set of samples comprising, pairs of fancy bangles, two rings Bombay fashion, one chain with locket and one pair of ear-rings all of the most attractive design to those who apply now before the concession is withdrawn. This gold gives real gold marks on the touchstone and is admixable with real gold. Illustrated catalogue and full particulars free; Write now lest you be disappointed
A real wrist watch Swiss made guaranteed for 10 years is given free to our agents, as per our terms of agency. Apply sharp
FRENCH GOLD SUPPLY CO. LTD., P.B. 45, (B.C.) DELHI.

FREE
Beautiful Gifts of 1945
Send a Post Card To-day, and get the above Free. We are giving our Agents Rs. 500 p.m.
NEW GOLD SUPPLY CO. (BC) Halqa No. 22, AMRITSAR.

BACK UP THE PILOTS
VACANCIES EXIST FOR GROUND OFFICER JOBS
AAA20
Men of good education, aged between 18 and 45, are required urgently for Commissioned Appointments.
Royal Indian Air Force
Vacancies exist in the following branches:—
Photographer (Ground)
Signals (Radar)
Signals (Ground)
Intelligence • Equipment
Meteorology
Catering • Education
Engineering • Accounts
Motor Transport
Administration (General)
Administration (Codes & Cypher)
REMEMBER. Experience with the R.I.A.F. will be of enormous value to many men when peace returns. Not only civil organisations will require trained personnel, but Government, too, have undertaken to retain a large number of posts under their jurisdiction for ex-service men. Additionally, plans are already being made for the post-war vocational training of men with war-service, if they desire it.
Full details of qualifications required can be obtained from.
BOMBAY: Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay No 1.
POONA (H.Q.): Staunton Road.
AHMEDABAD: Panch Kuva.
BELGAUM: Bungalow No. 39, Old Telegraph office.

The Bombay Chronicle

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22037.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
1 year	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	Rs. 65
6 months	Rs. 21	Rs. 21	Rs. 33
3 months	Rs. 11	Rs. 11	Rs. 18
1 month	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	

SUNDAY EDITION

To be subscribed for not less than six months.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
1 year	Rs. 13	Rs. 13	Rs. 23
6 months	Rs. 7	Rs. 7	Rs. 12

Copies will not be sent by V.P.P.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Personally I think the end of this giant war will be what happened in the fabled Mahabharata War. The Mahabharata has been aptly described . . . as the Permanent History of Man. What is described in that epic is happening today before our very eyes. The warring nations are destroying themselves with such fury that the end will be mutual exhaustion. The victor will share the fate that awaited the surviving Pandavas. The mighty Arjuna was looted in broad daylight by a petty robber. And out of this holocaust must arise a new order for which the millions of exploited toilers have so long thirsted. The prayers of peace-lovers cannot go in vain.

—MAHATMA GANDHI, in "Harijan" (15th Feb. 1942).

The Bombay Chronicle

END OF HITLER

Like his fellow dictator of Fascist Italy, the Fuehrer of Nazi Germany has also gone. But while Mussolini died fleeing Hitler has died fighting. That represents the difference between the two otherwise similar phenomena of the twentieth century. Adolf Hitler, the German patriot from Austria, was a curious mixture of emotional sentiments, passionate prejudices and pathological cynicism. His fanatical love, equally fanatical and consequent fiendish methods produced a creature who, as a human being was abnormal and who had better not have been born and lived at all. But he lived long enough to prove, as Mahatma Gandhi once described him, a scourge of humanity. He plunged the world into the greatest and most terrible of armageddons in history and he has left behind him misery and devastation over an entire continent, if not more, and most grievous for Germany herself, the marks of which will take many decades and generations to be obliterated. It may be pleaded about him that he was obsessed to the point of madness. But that cannot absolve him from the many crimes committed by and on behalf of, him. However, he is dead and the world is rid of another tyrant. Only, so tragically late!

Hitler's death has not created but rather brought to light an interesting situation inside Germany. Not Himmler but Grand Admiral Doenitz has emerged as Fuehrer in succession to the dead man. What happened that a man who had now for some months been the virtual leader of Germany has been suddenly and quite unexpectedly superseded by the chief of the Navy? Various explanations are possible. There may be a split among the Nazis into war and peace groups and the former has prevailed. It may also be that Himmler, being himself wanted as perhaps the worst of the Nazi criminals, Doenitz has been given his place as Fuehrer with the additional hope that the threat of prolonging the war through his U-boats may induce the Western Allies to be less exacting. Whatever the Nazi purpose, inter-allied dissension is not possible at all. Nor need much importance be attached to the new Fuehrer's declaration that he would carry on the struggle against Bolshevism, whatever the cost and circumstances. Hitler's death and the change in leadership have perhaps resulted in the apparent failure of Count Bernadete's peace mission. But the military situation is that the war according to Germans themselves has now been decisively lost. A small area of Berlin remains to be captured before Nazi power and Government collapse formally. And then there is Mr. Churchill's Commons statement clearly hinting at the possibility of V-Day in Europe arriving within the next few days.

Exposed!

India's case is that she is entitled to independence and to representation at the World Security Conference by her own chosen delegation. She claims this as by right which is unaffected one way or the other by problems, for instance, of the representation of Poland and Argentina. Her case is fundamental and unassailable. But India heartily welcomes the statement made at the San Francisco Conference by M. Molotov, in which he effectively exposed the unrepresentative character of his fellow "delegates" and pointedly declared: "We are confident the time will come when the voice of India's independence will be heard". Mr. Anthony Eden was, we learn, overtaken by stupefaction and we do hope—since they are our own countrymen after all—that Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Sir Firoze Khan Noon did at least feel that they should hang down their heads. But we want to emphasise the great significance of M. Molotov's statement. It brought something which by tacit consent was being suppressed openly and squarely before the World Conference. And the man who brought it was the representative of one of the greatest and most important of World Powers. It also evoked a spontaneous applause at the Conference, which proves that the world knows about, and sympathises with, India and that anti-Indian propaganda has failed completely and ignominously. It is noteworthy that the British press, the B.B.C. and A.I.R. have all ignored M. Molotov's statement. But while this fact reveals British mentality it cannot suppress what has been so effectively exposed.

There is another and by far much greater significance to M. Molotov's few sentences. We do not know if Russia will follow up this declaration further. The Russians have their own difficulties, diplomatic and practical, which, in their own interest they naturally cannot ignore. But a formal declaration made by one of the Big Three that India is not free and that India's "delegates" did not represent her, formally absolves India from accepting any commitments that may be made by Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Sir Firoze Khan Noon. Free India will be free to accept or reject them.

Frankly Speaking

Local Bodies' Finances

The annual report on the working of the Local Audit Department, Bombay, for the year 1943-44 reveals once again the poor financial condition of a number of local bodies in the province. This unsatisfactory position has been due mainly to the fact that, while the income is practically constant, the expenses have been increasing under the present war conditions and that the local bodies are generally reluctant to impose new taxes or to increase the existing ones. The Government should make due allowance for these difficulties and should be generous in the grants made to the local bodies and about the conditions attached to them. Local bodies should be encouraged both by the Government and the local electors not to shirk the responsibility to increase their revenue through taxation where increase in this way is found necessary to ensure progress. Increased taxation, however, will bring no appreciable relief if the old persisting evil of allowing tax dues to fall into heavy arrears is not eradicated. The present report points out that "except in very few municipalities the arrears of taxes in most cases were still very heavy". Unless local bodies are got to improve their financial position, they cannot satisfactorily discharge their responsibilities to the public.

Mass Education

The post-war reconstruction plan of the Madras Government provides for compulsory free education throughout the province up to Standard VIII within twenty years. And so far as higher education is concerned, priority is given to the opening of two engineering colleges, a new medical and a new agricultural college and a number of other technical institutions. None will grudge the priority given to technical institutions necessary for training the staff for various technical schemes. For a similar reason, priority should also be given for the training of teachers in elementary schools. As regards elementary education an attempt needs to be made in every province to make lower primary education free and compulsory in not more than ten years, and a beginning should be made with such a plan at once. An immediate beginning with a fairly good plan will enthuse the people a great deal more than more attractive ones to be taken up several years later. An item that cannot brook any delay is the promotion of literacy among adults. Its results are great and immediate, since a literate electorate is as great a help as an illiterate one as a hindrance in working democracy. Considering these advantages, the cost of promoting adult literacy is very small, indeed. Yet adult education of any kind has been unconscionably neglected so far, and that demands amends being made without any further delay. The Bombay Government has rightly increased the grants for adult literacy classes in view of the present higher cost of living. But it is not enough to depend mainly on the system of grants to private educational effort. Government should see that with or without private effort a large number of adult literacy classes should be conducted till adult illiteracy is wiped out. At the same time we would urge that those who seek speedy village uplift cannot do better than give special attention to adult literacy. That will go a long way in helping the villagers to help themselves.

What We Can Learn From Russia

We would cordially commend to the public statement issued by Dr. R. N. Cooper, Dr. R. P. Koppikar and several other prominent physicians and surgeons of Bombay, testifying to "the marvellous organisation of medical and public health services in the U. S. S. R." The statement is issued in connection with the Pictorial Health Exhibition, organised by the Friends of the Soviet Union, Bombay, and showing pictures and figures that tell no lies about the many-sided progress made by the U.S.S.R., particularly in the sphere of medical relief and public health The exhibition is held in the Cama Oriental Institute Hall and will continue till Saturday. Even a casual glance at the exhibits will lead one to endorse the doctors' statement that "no citizen of Bombay interested in the well-being of our people should miss this opportunity of learning from our great neighbour and friend, the Soviet Union."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Girls beg the question when they try to induce men to propose.

* * *

Marriages may be made in heaven, but a lot of them end in the other place.

* * *

A street car runs twice as fast when a man is trying to catch it as it does when he is riding in it.

* * *

Many a man boasts of his ancestors whose ancestors would be ashamed to admit he belonged to the family.

* * *

A true friend stands by you when you are under a cloud. Swarms of insects surround you when the sun shines.

* * *

If a man makes cynical remarks about women, it's doughnuts to fudge that one of them has been using him for a doormat.

HEALTH PROTECTION IN U. S. S. R.

Drs. R. N. Cooper, Arthur D'Sa, C. S. Patel, A. V. Baliga, D. B. Yodh, K. G. Munsif, R. Naidu, U. D. Narayan Rao, B. K. Baliga, R. P. Koppikar and P. K. Sen have issued the following statement:—

Of the many universally admired achievements of the Soviet Union none are more thrilling and more significant to the fundamental well-being of man than the marvellous organisation of medical and public health services in the U.S.S.R.

Soviet medicine furnishes perhaps the best demonstration on a magnificent scale of what a Socialist approach to any one of the basic human problems can achieve. Socialized medicine in theory and in practice today stands irrefutably vindicated thanks to the pioneering efforts of the Soviet Medical authorities and to the brilliant results they have to their credit, in peace and in war, during the past 25 years and more.

We in India have yet to solve the colossal problems that confront us in this domain and our obvious duty to fight all manner of preventible diseases that are taking such an appalling toll of our people, is urgent It is vital for us to know how exactly similar problems have been solved elsewhere in the world and the F.S.U are to be warmly congratulated for their strenuous efforts in presenting to the people of Bombay some of the outstanding achievements of the Soviet Medicine. The presentation of documentary evidence both photographic and statistical is by far the best method of directly enlightening the people.

The present Exhibition reveals to us the comprehensive nature of the measures taken to protect the health of the people in the Soviet Union in peace and their rapid adaptation to the grim requirements of total war.

No citizen of Bombay interested in the well-being of our people should miss this opportunity of learning from our great neighbour and friend the Soviet Union.

Our Ally Argentina

To-day's papers tell us about the objections raised by the Soviet delegation at San Francisco to the admission of Argentina to participate in the Conference. Argentina had not fought the common enemies. It had for a long time been pro-Axis in its attitude, Inspite of the objection we are told Argentina has been admitted and its claims recognised by the Steering Committee. Perhaps the following table might throw light upon our Allies' sudden revival of not quite an altogether forgotten love:

	1913	1939
British Investments in Argentina in millions of dollars	1,860	1,900
U.S.A. Investments in Argentina in millions of dollars	40	387 (1940)

May 2.

P. A. WADIA.

Ban On Canadian Negro Boxer

LONDON, May 2. (Reuter): Danny Webb, coloured Canadian featherweight who has been the "discovery of the war" defeating the various British champions, has been banned by the Canadian Military Headquarters in London from taking part in any professional boxing contests "until the matter has been discussed by them". The Canadian authorities have not disclosed why they are putting on this ban but few other Canadian servicemen are able to box for profit and American servicemen are prohibited from doing so.

Danny Webb had turned professional in order to earn sufficient money to take up a medical career after the war. Soon after his arrival in England his stock went skyhigh.

During his short British career he has disposed of four British champions.

INDIA AND WORLD PEACE

(By B. SHIVA RAO IN "ASIA")

What is going to be India's future, with particular reference to the post-war world and the collective security organisation which is proposed to be set up on the basis of the Dumbarton Oaks scheme?

The British Government has made repeated declarations since 1942 that India's independence is no longer an issue between her and British but only awaits agreement among her political leaders. This has been commonly interpreted to mean that it is a matter of some months perhaps—or a year or two at the most—after the termination of this war. That seems to most people, who are naturally and rightly interested in victory at the earliest possible moment, a point of comparatively minor significance. Surely, they argue, India can afford to wait for that brief period.

Such reasoning is short-sighted and fallacious; shortsighted because it does not take into account the essential facts even of the war situation in Asia; fallacious because the postponement of a decision of the post-war status of India and the other countries of Asia is only adding to the political and social complications of an already complex problem.

A settlement of the Indian problem in the spring of 1942—during Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to New Delhi—would, I firmly believe, have shortened the war against Japan. It is a bold statement to make—but one which has the support of one of the highest British military authorities in this war. India has recruited nearly two million-and-a-half men and the number of Victoria Crosses (the highest distinction in the British Army for gallantry and valour) awarded to Indians is twentyone, far above the record of any of the Dominions.

WHAT NEHRU SAID

But India under the leadership of her own men would have done even better. Nehru would have made himself responsible for recruiting a much larger number for a counter-offensive in Burma. Her freedom would have put heart into the peoples of Burma and the other enemy-occupied countries of Asia. This, again, is based not on speculative inference but has the backing of some of the highest civil administrators of Burma.

Nehru said to me a day before his arrest in Bombay in August 1942: "India would regard it as dishonourable betrayal of the Allied cause to negotiate a separate peace with Japan or any of the Axis Powers. We (meaning the Congress Party) want to see not only India free, but also Burma, Malaya and the rest of Asia now under the Japanese."

What is America's role in the Asiatic theatre of war; merely to beat Japan, to build up a system of security in the Pacific (by taking away the territories formerly mandated to her and for the rest, hand back to their former owners the colonies of south-eastern Asia? Have the sentiments and the aspirations of the many millions of the indigenous populations no significance for the people of the United States?

Is such handing back possible—and morally and politically justifiable? What do the five hundred and odd millions in India and South-Eastern Asia think and say about European rule? That is a factor which has received singularly little notice in America.

The Japanese will be thrown out of all the countries they have occupied in the last three years. But the peoples of those countries will never again revert to their former psychological attitude after their experiences of 1942. India and Burma and Malaya will not forget the cardinal fact that the White man's prestige is, after all, an exploded superstition. The boast of the Britisher has been that a few thousands could administer a vast country like India. Will it be so easy (or even possible) after this war, in India or elsewhere in Asia?

CHANGE IN INDIAN SOLDIERS' OUTLOOK

An army of two-and-a-half million men returning home after this war, full of their exploits in all the theatres, will make a great deal of difference. Already, in thousands of villages, stories have gone round of the magnificent deeds of Indian soldiers in Abyssinia, in North Africa, in Italy. "Do you know", says one old woman to another at the village well, "my son went to Delhi last week and was spoken to by the "burra lat sab' (the Viceroy) in the presence of hundreds of other troops?" "He killed", she goes on, "single-handed, a group of Germans. He lost an arm, but he received a medal; and after the war, we shall be well looked after."

Such stories, embellished sometimes for effect, are told all over India, because this enormous army has been recruited, not from one province but from all and from the territories under the Princes. "We drove the Germans out of North Africa"; "until we went into action, the Germans were hard to dislodge from parts of Italy"—and so on and so forth.

All this has an effect—a permanent effect—not only on the Indian troops but on their vast, admiring village audiences throughout the country. They think hard, these men, though their orders in English don't sound very English to ears unaccustomed to the strange jargon of British military regulations shouted on the parade ground by an untutored Sikh or Rajput or Gurkha. They say to themselves—and to their intimate friends: "Why can't we officer our own Army? We have done well on the battlefield. In fact, the Germans think we are about the toughest among their enemies." Indian officers think and speak on the same lines even more forcibly; and they don't think in terms of Hindu and Moslem and Sikh.

This war has destroyed much in Europe and in Asia—but nothing so much as the sense of subordination to the European master, the feeling of inherent inferiority which made alien rule possible in India and Asia before 1939. A British Cabinet Minister whom Lloyd George sent out to India during World War I wrote about "the pathetic and docile contentment of the Indian masses" a quarter of a century ago. Such a phrase sounds almost fantastic in the conditions of to-day.

All this may be accepted by the reader as interesting and true; but he may ask if it is relevant, with the British promise of independence after the war. It is highly relevant, for the simple reason that this promise is so surrounded by conditions that it will be many wearisome years before we are through the stage of negotiations—negotiations with the Moslems, the Depressed Classes and such other minorities as the British may be pleased to specify; negotiations with the five hundred and odd princes over their treaty rights and interests; negotiations, finally, with the British in regard to their "historic obligations"—a pharse whose contents in significance have yet to be filled up.

The British took almost ten years, from the time of the appointment of Sir John (now Lord) Simon's Commission to the inauguration of provincial autonomy in 1937, but failed to persuade the Princes to accept federation and dropped the scheme on the outbreak of the war. That task was child's play in comparison with the problems which India will be asked to tackle before she can secure her independence.

HURDLES IN THE WAY.

Let us look at the time-table. After the war—the war with Japan—will follow general elections in the provinces and at the Centre. But to hold these, it will be necessary to prepare fresh electoral registers for about 35 million voters. Can the fighting troops be ignored in so vital a matter? Certainly not. Therefore, demobilisation must first be completed. Knowing the speed with which the official machine in India moves, two years after the end of the Japanese war seem an optimistic estimate for all these preliminaries.

Another year perhaps must elapse before the new provincial governments formed after the elections are in a position to make arrangements for the setting up of the Constituent Assembly. We can tell how long the deliberations of that body will last?

Will India have one Central Government or divide into Pakistan and Hindustan? What will constitute "just treatment of racial and religious minorities", to borrow a phrase out of the Cripps offer? Under what conditions will the Indian States—five hundred and more of them, of varying sizes, from Hyderabad and Kashmir down to tiny stretches of a few acres which should never have been elevated to such a status—enter federation? Will they form a Dominion of their own? If they don't, and some keep out of the Indian Union, who will exercise the rights of paramountcy over them—the British Government or the Indian?

Over these and other problems, the Constituent Assembly may well spend a decade—and possibly come to no final conclusions. As long as the British sit pretty and ask Indian leaders to reach agreement, without showing any inclination to relinquish power, these wrangles are bound to continue, since the minority groups and vested interests will find in such an atmosphere ideal conditions for making extravagant, even impossible, demands.

When all these hurdles have been crossed—if they are crossed—must come negotiations with the British. If the decision be to terminate the tie with the British Empire, a treaty will have to be drawn up. In any event, parliamentary sanction will be necessary to enable India to start on her new career, whether it is independence or Dominion Status.

During all these years which must elapse—how many no man dare prophesy—India will presumably continue, so far as her central government is concerned, under the present system which makes her subordinate to the British Government. It will be a peculiar and in every way a humiliating position. She will neither be a Dominion nor a colony; but a semi-Dominion, as Colonel Stanley, the British Colonial Minister, recently described her in a speech in New York, with few of the rights of a Dominion and most of the handicaps of a colony.

But eleven out of the fifteen Executive Councillors are Indians, I can imagine a controversialist saying, in part answer to the above argument. Yes, but what kind of Indians the important point is not how many Indians there are in Viceroy's executive council but what powers they wield, how much influence they possess over the shaping of policies and what measure of confidence they command from their own people.

CONSTITUTIONAL DRAWBACKS

The answer is in every respect unsatisfactory. The Executive Council, barring one individual, Dr. Ambedkar, the very able leader of the Depressed Classes, represents in the main landlord interests and the capitalists, both British and Indian. For that reason, the Central Government failed colossally in dealing with the food problem. It was afraid to impose effective price-control, or to enforce it rigorously, lest the landlords should suffer. Rich and influential men enjoying the patronage and favours of the Government built up large fortunes on the miseries of the poor. It was an open scandal that profiteering and hoarding were offences only when they were committed by the ordinary man.

The personnel and the limited functions of the Executive Council are not its only drawbacks. The Council was never intended as anything more than a transitional device to enable some sort of a Central Government to carry on the administration during the twelve or at the most, eighteen months between introduction of provincial autonomy and the commencement of All-India Federation under the 1935 Constitution.

The British plan was badly upset by the unexpected and remarkable successes of the Congress candidates in the general elections for the provincial legislative assemblies in 1937 and the formation of Congress Ministries in seven or eight provinces in the summer of that year. Since the electorates for the Federal Assembly were the Provincial Assemblies, it was evident that the inauguration of federation would automatically involve at the Centre a strong Congress party representation, almost certainly in a definite majority. Both British Conservatives and the Indian Princes were frightened by such a prospect and decided to play for time. Negotiations with the Princes became prolonged, until the war stopped all need for further delays. The Viceroy's announcement of the suspension of federation early in September 1939 (without even consulting his Executive Council on a decision of such vital importance) put an end to a period of uncertainty and anxiety for the Princes and their dear friends in Britain.

Thus, a temporary makeshift of an Executive Council has had an indefinite lease of life and may last, with minor changes and alterations in personnel, for another fifteen years—until, in fact, the new Constitution is ready to come into force.

Only one or two grave defects of this kind of administrations are discussed here, because of the reactions they must have on post-war India. Externally India is a dependency, and her external affairs are in the portfolio of the Viceroy with a British Secretary for Executive Affairs to advise, without any reference to the Executive Council. No question of the Viceroy's veto arises here, because the subject is within his sole discretion.

That, of course, is a most serious drawback, the existence of which is not noticeable outside India. In Washington and Chungking she has Agent-Generals; in London, Cape Town and Canberra High Commissioners—all Indians. The Agent-Generals, being in countries outside the British Commonwealth, are under the Viceroy and his Secretary for External Affairs. The work of the High Commissioners comes within the purview of the Executive Council, though the Indian Office in London has the final say in all matters of major policy.

Internally, too, the weakness of the existing system becomes apparent in a crisis, like that of food. Food was the concern of no member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, until in the thirty-ninth month of the war in response to strong protests by the Central Legislative Assembly, a "section" was added to the Commerce and Industries Departments. Several months later, it was dignified into a separate department—in the middle of the Bengal famine.

The fact is that the system of administration is so divided that the heads of departments (which is, in reality, the status of Executive Councillors) never devise a common policy on vital subjects like food. Other subjects having a bearing on social welfare are regarded as provincial, and therefore not for the Centre to take interest in; others concern individual departments of the Central Government. Will the Indian Executive Councillors, or their successors, (who will be selected by the British) be able to tackle with energy and vision the numerous social and economic problems which will arise in the difficult post-war years, while the Constituent Assembly is pre-occupied with its own formidable political tasks?

POST-WAR PLANS

The post-war reconstruction plans of the Government of India are comprehensive and admirably objective. But, what on the Government's own showing, are the essential pre-requisites of success? "Bold planning and a liberal attitude" on the part of the future Government; the exercise of "far more initiative" by the State in matters of social reform and economic developments "than has hitherto been displayed"; leadership which will "eliminate the existing anomalies of concentration of wealth in a few hands" and "whole-hearted co-operation between the Centre, the provinces and the States."

Are these conditions present in the set-up of the Government of India to-day? Will they ever be there so long as the British look to vested interests and reactionary elements for support? And without dynamic leadership, what is the good of post-war reconstruction plans?

The Bengal Famine Commission will in the course of the next few weeks produce its report. The question is, what happens in India as a result of such enquiries and reports? In 1880, also after a severe famine, a Commission made an excellent report full of constructive suggestions. Almost half a century later, Lord Linlithgow's Royal Commission of Agriculture, commented with unconscious irony on the Government of India of that time summoning provincial conferences for a period of ten years to discuss the recommendations—but in the end with disappointing results.

Famine, disease and a host of other problems, will demand immediate attention in India. That is a serious enough matter. But during the ten or fifteen post-war years, which will be, for the world as a whole as much as for India, a formative period of the utmost importance for ensuring or imperilling peace, India will externally be a British dependency.

After the last war, as a special case, India was admitted as an original member of the League of Nations—the only non-self-governing member of the League. But her experience as a member of the League has made other nations cautious in dealing with her claims for membership of any international post-war organisation. As a dependency, her vote is at the disposal of the British the effect being merely to double the British vote.

INDIA AT 'FRISCO CONFERENCE

What will be India's position at the forthcoming San Francisco Conference. Who will represent her and what will be the authority behind (and above) the Indian delegation? For all practical purposes, it will make no real difference whether the Indian delegation receives its instructions from the British Viceroy in New Delhi or the British Foreign Secretary.

India is not among the permanent five members of the Security Council. Is it equitable and just that the thousand millions of Asia should have only one representative, China, while the other thousand millions of Europe and America have four, Britain, the U.S.A., Russia and France? There is no certainty that India will be even among the remaining six who will be elected for temporary periods to the Council. India's inclusion among the permanent members of the Security Council is essential to redress the palpable and, from the racial standpoint, dangerous lack of balance.

India's immediate freedom as an issue of world interest and significance concerns, or at least must concern, the United States and the other Powers. There is no valid reason why Britain should not recognise her independence without delay and give her the status of a Dominion in all external matters so that her national leaders may represent her at all international Conferences and make commitments without the risk of subsequent repudiation. All internal differences whether between the different parties or between India and Britain, could in the last resort be left to international arbitration.

Five years ago, it is interesting to recall, in March 1940, Mr. Gandhi was keen on a settlement with the Anglo-Egyptian agreement devised by General Allenby shortly after the last war as a model. The British knew that such a formula would be acceptable to Congress leaders, but would not proceed on that basis.

India's willing acceptance of a place in the collective security organisation, on terms of equality with the five major Powers, would be an enormous asset for a stable peace in Asia. The final picture of the scheme will probably not emerge until after the complete defeat of Japan; but the treatment of the colonies and dependencies in Asia in the post-war world would largely shape the attitudes of the subject races. India, to them, would therefore be a hope or a warning—according to the position assigned to her.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Reports reaching here from London say that no British newspaper except the one edition of the Liberal "News Chronicle" published Molotov's reference to India and even this was omitted in the later edition of the same paper. This is considered to be very intriguing and the Indian observers in America are wondering if the British Government has instructed the Press in that country to suppress all awkward references to India's subjects status at San Francisco.

—San Francisco Report.

* * *

M. Molotov's surprise reference to India's freedom and realistic introduction to the audience of his Indian "colleagues" created almost wild sensation in the Opera House. And our first concern, of course, is earnestly to hope that Sir A. R. Mudaliar and Sir Firoz Khan Noon as also Mr. Anthony Eden have had a restful night and are progressing satisfactorily.

Apropos of M. Molotov's bombshell, our 'Frisco correspondent, S. A. Sabavala says: "It was really amusing to watch the reactions to this momentous pronouncement. Mr. Eden....looked on stupefied....",

We really shall have to instruct our correspondent not to be unfeelingly frivolous. He must react appropriately to pain and misfortune.

* * *

But even at the risk of India losing a valuable provocation for being brought so prominently before the World Security Conference, we would still wish and pray that the Polish problem was satisfactorily solved.

* * *

By the way there is absolutely no substance in the Junior Colleague's very silly suggestion that urgent instructions have been issued to the effect that next time M. Molotov speaks Sir Firoz Khan Noon should heckle the Soviet Foreign Commissar, disguised, if necessary, as his own stenographer.

Nor is it true that Sir Richard Tottenham is preparing a pamphlet showing that the public applause received by M. Molotov as well as his speech are indubitably a Congress Responsibility.

* * *

Addressing a May Day meeting at Lahore, Raja Ghazanfar Ali a Muslim League leader urged that "it is the duty of every man and woman to do his or her utmost to bring about a Congress-League unity and a Gandhi-Jinnah meeting."

We hope Raja Ghazanfar Ali did not dare to include in "every man" the Quaide Azam too. In fact we are sure he didn't either verbally or mentally.

* * *

Dr. Syed Mahmud who attended the meeting noted the presence of the Nawab Sahib of Mamdot, the Punjab League President and Raja Ghasanfar Ali and declared that there was no difference between them and himself on the important issue that "India must have a Government of Kisans and Mazdoors and not of Capitalists."

We wonder what the Nawab Sahib and the Raja Sahib felt like at this compliment by Dr. Mahmud.

* * *

Discussing the necessity of a Congress-League agreement, Nawab Ismail Khan the U. P. League leader is reported to have said: "Unfortunately there is no move on foot inspite of the fact that many leading Congressmen are free to reconcile the differences."

And inspite of the fact that every leading Muslim Leaguer is free and will ever remain free. Amen.

Smuts On "Crisis Of Mankind"

"Military Victory Should Be Prelude To Greater Peace Effort"

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2, (Reuter).

Field Marshal Jan. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, Elder Statesman of this Conference and the only delegate to have attended the Versailles Conference, has accepted the chairmanship of the General Assembly Committee of the United Nations Conference.

MAKE FUTURE WARS AN IMPOSSIBILITY

Addressing the Plenary Session of the United Nations Conference today Smuts appealed to the world to make future wars "a moral impossibility."

A Third World War, warned General Smuts, might prove beyond the limits of what civilised society could endure and perhaps beyond the limits of continued existence of the human world.

"It is for us to prevent this monstrous physical possibility and make it a moral impossibility", he said "Mankind has arrived at a crisis on its fate, the fate of its future as a civilised world.

"Even the military victory, a measureless victory, now crowning our war effort in Europe is not enough. It must be only a prelude to the greater peace effort before us which must complete and finalise the present struggle for a free world."

Mandate System In New Guise, Says Wellington Koo

From Reuter's special correspondent: Doctor Wellington Koo, a member of the Chinese Delegation to the United Nations Conference, told a Press Conference here that territorial trusteeship was only another name for the mandate system which was created after the last war. "When the question is brought before the Conference", he said, "we hope to arrive at results which will be a distinct improvement over the former system. We have certain ideas to present."

Dr. Koo declined to give details of these ideas. He said that at the first meeting of the Trusteeship Committee, there was an informal exchange of views. He hoped for more rapid progress.

Soong Says

LEAVE MIKADO'S FATE IN HANDS OF JAPS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (U.P.A.) China is pledged to work for the independence of Korea and will not favour any war policy designed to drive the Japanese people to national suicide, Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister and chief delegate of his country to the United Nations Conference, told newspaper correspondents to-day.

With regard to Japan, the Chinese delegate said his personal experience leads him to believe that nobody should condemn an entire nation.

The Japanese people, however, must mend the error of their ways so that they will not have to commit national suicide. The question of disposition of the Emperor of Japan is one that the Japanese might settle. In any event China hopes this problem is settled before Chinese troops reach Tokyo.

The Minister was asked why Korea was not invited to be represented at the Conference here. He replied that the decision as to who should be invited was made at the Yalta conference at which China was not represented.

EVADES INDIAN ISSUE

Dr. Soong evaded answering a reporter's question as to whether the Atlantic Charter would apply to India and the rest of Asia. The Chinese Foreign Minister said that those who formulated the document should best know the answer to that.

China will seek revision of the League of Nations mandates over Pacific mandated territories and also is supporting efforts to revise the entire nature of mandates, Dr. Soong said.

JAP PEACE OFFERS

He reported that China had received a succession of peace offers from Japan but had rejected them all, replying that as a member of the United Nations she refused to make a separate peace.

The Minister said he had no idea as to whether Russia intends to enter the war against Japan. On that question, he said, his interrogators would see the Soviet representative, M. Molotov.

Asked what China thinks of the impending independence of the Philippines, the Minister replied that the Chinese people have the highest regard for Filipinos who are members of a "brother republic to ours of which we are very proud."

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

American Negro correspondents asked the Minister if the Chinese delegation would urge a racial equality clause in the proposed World Charter and he replied that the Atlantic Charter provides that there shall be no distinction among peoples because of their race. He added that the United Nations are devoted to the cause of freedom throughout the world. When machinery is created for the new world order, and the new order is applied to enslaved peoples, it should be the hope of all nations that all men can be really equal and free from want or discrimination.

Asked about China's attitude towards the quarrel between Arabs and Jews in Palestine and Britain's role in that country, the Minister smiled and replied that the question was one which must be answered by the groups concerned.

Some Aspects Of Our Nutrition Problem

By Kamaladevi

The ancient Romans had a saying which has come down to us "a sound mind in a sound body." An increasing awareness of this led even that ponderous body, the League of Nations, to draw up optimum dietary standards based on the principles which researchers in the science of nutrition have formulated. But like the enunciation of many other principles, neither our complacent statesmen nor the diet experts have gone beyond telling us, in the case of the former, what each should, and in the case of the latter, how much to eat. No one has yet showed us just how to get what we want. For, it is to-day an established fact that there is a close co-relation between income and diet. As Dr. Aykroyd says: "The poor cannot afford to buy enough of the right sort of food to eat." We in India have become so accustomed to negative thinking all the time; we do not have political freedom, so we have no economic freedom; we do not grow enough food; we do not have the means to buy what we need; our education is bad, so is our food; we are lethargic, inefficient, in fact one can draw up quite a lengthy list of gloomy facts. It is not often that we seriously put the stress on the positive side and reach out for the constructive instead of a cynical contemplation of the depressing aspect.

BALANCED DIET

All the facts stated above are closely interrelated and may be briefly stated as follows: a predominantly rural economy continues to put an undue pressure on the land; this in conjunction with the existence of semi-feudalism results in a very low ratio per head of the population, roughly about 0.66 acre of cultivated land, whereas experts claim that 3.1 acres per head are required to produce a liberal diet. And as a mean between different conflicting opinions, we may endorse Kate Mitchell when she says: "The cause of Indian poverty is not the rate of population growth, but the fact that India is a case of arrested economic development." That, no doubt, is where the political factor comes in. Dr. Akyroyd testifies that "the area of land under cultivation is not increasing proportionately to population growth, so that the ratio is decreasing." While in England the acreage under cultivation has been increased by 90 per cent since the war began, the figure for India is only 3 per cent.

Before we decide what and how much we should eat, we must first know what quantity of each food we produce. Even in a balanced diet we need 1 1/4 lb of cereals, bringing our total requirement in that commodity to over 61.1 million tons, while the available quantity in India to-day is only about 53.4 million tons. In reality, our need of cereals in view of the deficiency in other items, is greater. This is even more accentuated by the staggering loss of 600,000 tons annually in wheat and rice alone and over a million tons of all food grains, due to insect and moisture damage. It is no exaggeration to say our deficit ranges from 10 to 20 million tons per year in cereals also. Going to pulses next, our total production is 8.5 million tons, making allowance for wastage, roughly around 7.5 tons. Calculating at the rate of 3.02s per head per day, the total required is 9.3 million tons, which means again a deficit of 1.8 million tons.

Coming to other foods, in a predominantly vegetarian country like India, the daily requirement per head per day is 12 ozs. which makes a total demand of 30 million tons for the year, as against our present production of 9 million tons, calling for an increase of 250 per cent! Then, taking protective foods, milk which was once the universal diet of India, the present supply is only 18.8 million tons, giving us an average of 4 ozs per head, while the International Nutrition Conference laid down 21 ozs as the minimum. This is equally true of meat, fish and eggs. Taking the grand total of our food production, the average per head in India to-day is less than 2,000 calories as against 2,800 which is the required minimum. This means that if by some chance we did begin to live on a balanced diet, this very healthy and desirable act would result in the words of Mr. Masani: "There would be no food at all for about 115 million of our people". The conclusion, therefore, is, that the average available to-day for each person is only 5/7ths of what he or she needs.

LOW CALORIC INTAKE.

Unhappy as these facts are, they become more depressing when we apply the very pertinent measuring rod of incomes to daily diets—which in fact, is the only correct way of arriving at the real estimates. It is best to quote Dr. Aykroyd here, because of his long research on this matter: "It is clear that a well-balanced diet is far beyond the means of a large section of the population. It is impossible to estimate accurately the percentage of population which suffers from actual hunger, but certainly it is a large one. Over 70 diet surveys of groups of families, both rural and urban reveal that in about 30 per cent. daily calorie intake per consumption unit was below 2,300, i.e., below any reasonable standard of requirements.... There can be no possible doubt many millions in India never get enough food to eat and this fact is of fundamental importance in connection with agriculture." "Enough food" takes precedence over "Right sort of Food". So we then come on to the next class, those who can afford just enough, but not the balanced food prescribed by experts as essential, that is, quantitatively sufficient but qualitatively insufficient. Dr. Aykroyd estimates this to comprise about 25 per cent of our population.

That the lower ill-proportioned diet of our people is not due mainly to ignorance or prejudices, as is often asserted, is conclusively dispelled by Dr. Aykroyd who as a result of his long study asserts that: "In India, as in other countries, an increase in income leads in general to a change in diet which is to some extent in conformity with the principles of sound nutrition. It follows that an increase in the material prosperity of the country will tend to improve standards of nutrition and with them the health of the population. "In the various investigations carried out by different individuals and agencies in India, one broad fact has emerged, that is, that an improvement in diet 'in the right direction' usually follows a rise in incomes, in other words a larger intake of pulses, fruits, milk products, meat, sugar etc., with a corresponding reduction in the intake of cereals. But things are not so easily simplified as that.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTOR.

We now find another factor acting as an influence—geography—the area you live in and its produce. For instance, the whole of the southern diet revolves round rice, while the northern is dominated by wheat—this, quite apart from economic considerations, is due mainly to the traditional habit of eating what you yourself cultivate, or at least, giving it the major place in the daily diet. Another sorry fact is that protein foods such as meat, fish or eggs are not as normally consumed as they should be, in some cases due to prejudice or religious sentiment. At the same time, no attempt is made to repair this deficiency by replacing it with adequate quantities of milk, vegetables and fruits. Even the consumption of these foods varies greatly from area to area, the north invariably scoring over the south. The greatest tragedy is the big decline in the habit of the people in cultivating vegetables and consequently eating them. The vegetarian population in India consumes barely half the quantity of vegetables that it should. A large percentage of those who carry on as vegetarians do so because it is a more economical diet than a non-vegetarian one.

There are other economic factors too. We have already seen that getting a balanced diet often means purchasing in the market with ready cash certain food stuffs that have to be imported from other provinces. To many, especially the agricultural population, which forms the bulk, this means an additional item of expenditure, for whereas eating what you cultivate involves no demand on ready cash, purchasing other food commodities certainly means that. This together with habit makes a pretty thick walling-in of a kind of a self-contained diet chamber. Whereas in the case of fruit growers as in Kashmir and sometimes even fisherfolk, those who actually cultivate or fish, are tempted to sell all of what they grow or catch because of attractive prices. The high per cent of anaemic people in Kashmir which abounds in some of the richest fruits in the world, or the emaciated fisherfolk of Bengal, are tragic instances of this topsy-turvy nutrition problem of ours.

EVILS OF MILLING.

Even where rice is the staple food, it is not consumed in its complete form due to its being subjected to milling. Formerly it was so only in cities and towns, but now with the introduction of rationing and rice-supplies by Government, much more rice is being milled and polished by machines, destroying in the process precious elements of protein, vitamins and minerals. Hand pounding and parbolling both are a security against this havoc—two very ancient customs of India. There are other processes of destruction that we do not avoid owing to our ignorance, such as excessive washing of rice and boiling of vegetables, boiling rice in large quantities of water and throwing this water off, for it practically takes away what little of the vitamins is left. The same is true of wheat. The weakness for "White Bread" is corrupting our diet, at least in the towns and cities, for it is made from highly milled "atta" in contrast to the whole wheat chapattis and rotis.

Turning finally to the upper classes, we find here the unhappy tradition of our country that wealth means "rich" foods, that is, rich in fats. There is a tendency to overabundance of meat, ghee and sugar, a strong inclination to indulge in the wide use of sweets and fried food stuffs. Very valuable items such as leafy greens, so essential to our diet, are ignored as "cheap". Latterly there has been a tendency to go in for foreign tinned foods due to our tendency to imitate Westerners indiscriminately; and it is not unusual to find a preference for tinned fruit, vegetables, fish, butter and even milk, even when the same is available fresh.

Much can be done within our present circumscribed life to remedy some of these glaring defects. For instance, due to rice-shortage, when some of the Provincial Governments in the rice-eating areas made wheat a compulsory part of the ration, much physical and mental distress resulted, for the reluctance was due far more to the ignorance of the people about the value of the new cereal and how to cook it rather than to mere prejudice. So much of this precious grain was either rejected or wasted by bad cooking. A little patient education of the people and demonstrative kitchens would have saved the people a lot of unnecessary hardship.

Every effort should be made by Government and other agencies alike to spread widely, in a simple and appealing way, the nutritive value of our foods and how to work out balanced diets even within the prevailing limitations. Such information should form an indispensable item in public health departments, medical services, educational institutions, social work centres and so on.

Bertrand Russell On Post-War Conditions In Far East

Advises Caution In Treatment Of Japan

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 21

Discussing the future in China and Japan, Bertrand Russell writes in to-day's "Glasgow Forward": "The formula of unconditional surrender is the foolish of Japan even more than in that of Germany and is calculated to prolong the war unnecessarily. What we should demand of Japan, is clear surrender of all her conquests on the mainland of Asia and in islands outside Japan, proper and total disarmament for a period of years. Without raw materials acquired from Manchuria and China, the Japanese cannot be a powerful military nation. There is some hope that without formally abandoning our silly formula, we may inform Russia and allow Russia to inform Japan what terms we, in fact, intend to impose upon her. Perhaps, by means of this device, our actions may be rendered less inept than our words.

CIVIL WAR OR CHANGE OF HEART?

How the Japanese will react to defeat, it is impossible to foretell, since in all their long history they have experienced only isolation or victory. Perhaps when their fanatical beliefs have been proved mistaken, they will lose social cohesion and revert to the condition of anarchic civil war; but perhaps, if the victors are wise, there may be a sincere change of heart in Japan and the hitherto submerged liberalism which has found no outlet in recent years, may have the opportunity to control the Government. While severity may suffice for the security of the world outside Japan in the first few decades after the war, in the long run something more constructive will be needed, since we must hope Japan will ultimately take its place in the organisation of friendly co-operative nations. This must depend mainly on two things—Commerce and Education. The Japanese must in due course, be allowed to take their share in the trade in the Far East although commercial interests both in Britain and America, are likely to oppose all measures for enabling them to do so.

THE RISING SUN HAS SET!

The best students should be sent to Western universities. Those who combine competence with a liberal outlook, should be given the task of reorganising schools and universities in Japan. There are, as I know, very considerable liberal elements in the educated classes in Japan. If wise use is made of these elements, the general outlook may be radically transformed for the better. During this generation, in any case, Japan can have no future as a great imperial power. There is no need, given moderate vigilance, to fear the revival of her recent career of conquest.

WILL RUSSIA CLAIM MANCHURIA?

The future of China is more difficult to foresee than of Japan. The Chinese are faced with very difficult problems both economic and political. The peasants in China, have always been desperately poor. Japanese devastation made them even more destitute of bare necessaries than they were before. Ports and the most important industrial regions, have been in Japanese hands for many years. It is likely that Manchuria, including Port Arthur, and the Chinese Eastern Railway, will be claimed by the Soviet Government on the ground that it belonged to the Tsarist Government before the Russo-Japanese War. America and Great Britain may dislike this claim, but will acquiesce in it as the reward for Russian help. In these circumstances, it will be impossible for China to establish tolerable economy without considerable outside help, not only in the form of immediate relief, but also as a long-term capital investment which can only come from the United States. But here the political troubles of China will raise obstacles which will be difficult to overcome. Conflict between Chungking and the Communists, has continued through the war and is likely to burst into flame as soon as the Japanese menace has ended. Chinese Communists, unlike those of most other countries, are an Agrarian Party standing for the abolition of landlords and the promotion of co-operation between the actual cultivators—both essential if the appalling poverty of the peasants is to be relieved.

NEED FOR COMPROMISE

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and the officers of his Army who are largely of the landlord class, will not willingly concede these reforms. The problem will have to be solved by compromise, if civil war is to be avoided. Some compromise which can be stable and render the possible establishment of a settled Government throughout China, should be insisted upon as the condition of long-term economic assistance; but, beyond this, there should be no interference with internal affairs in China. The Chinese are an incredibly industrious nation; given tolerably settled conditions, they may be expected to raise the standard of living very considerably in the next ten years, but it will be disastrous if through fear of the Communist bogey, western nations help to fasten an upper-class Totalitarian regime over China. She is potentially one of the greatest of great Powers and may, in time, recover the dominant position in the Far East which she enjoyed for two thousand years. But internal problems are likely to make this process a slow one.

NO DIVINE RIGHT.

In the meantime, if there is not to be in the new co-prosperity sphere any new conflict, it will be necessary for white men to learn to accept as equals not only Asiatic states, but their individual citizens. As a general principle this may be readily accepted, but its application will not always be easy. It is difficult to improve the economic position of the ordinary inhabitant of India or China or Japan except by measures which will rouse opposition in white countries, not only on the part of capitalists, but also on the part of many wage-earners. It would be unjust and unwise to prevent emigration to tropical or sub-tropical countries or to erect discriminatory tariff barriers against exports from Asiatic countries. White men have no divine right to superiority, either politically or socially. The sooner this is universally acknowledged, the better; nor should the Japanese, when once they have been deprived of the power of aggression, continue to suffer economic disabilities as punishments in immediate post-war years. What will amount to punishment, will no doubt be unavoidable, but in the long run, it will only be through general prosperity and co-operation that the peace of the world be preserved.

JAP REPORT OF ALLIED LANDING ON TARAKAN

Eight Thousand Troops With Tanks Disembark On Island Off East Coast Of Borneo

LONDON, May 2, (Reuter): The Japanese newsagency today reports that the Allied force which landed yesterday on Tarakan island off the east coast of Borneo is engaged in heavy fighting to expand its bridgehead.

"About 8,000 troops equipped with seven tanks effected the landing under cover of naval bombardment and supported by three cruisers and thirteen destroyers which have repeatedly shelled the island since last Friday," the agency adds.

IN BURMA VICTORY

More Than Two-Thirds Credit For Indians

NEW DELHI, May 2. (A. P. I.): With the combined assault on Rangoon the re-conquest of Burma enters its final state, writes an Indian Army observer.

North and Central Burma are ours and the enemy is almost beaten; all he has left is a toe-hold in the south-east. Isolated pockets there may still be in the wake of our columns but these can be left out of the main picture.

Indian troops make up more than two-thirds of the Fourteenth Army and Fifteenth Corps, to which the credit for the Burma victories manly goes. The Third, Fifth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Indian Divisions—all have Burma battle honours which will never be forgotten.

New Commanders For Defence Of Jap Home Island Of Honshiu

LONDON, May 2. (Reuter): Tokyo radio announced the appointment of new commanders to two main Japanese naval stations in the Home island of Honshiu and other changes in at least eight key administrative posts.

Vice-Admiral Michitaro Tozuka, former Chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters has been named to command the Yokosuka Naval Station at the entrance to the Tokyo Bay and Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, former Director of Naval Construcion Headquarters to command the Kure base in Japan's inland sea.

Other naval changes covered appointments in Japan's first and second largest industrial cities, Tokyo and Osaka.

Changes In Japanese Command

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2. (U. P. A.): The Emperor has approved a new Japanese Naval Command shake up whereby the Commander of the combined fleet, Admiral Soemu Toyoda heads a "newly established over-all naval command" radio Tokyo announced to-day.

The new command contains six other changes, the broadcast added.

LAVAL ON PEACE MISSION?

MADRID May 2. (Reuter): The former French Premier Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat have arrived in Barcelona by air.

Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat arrived in a six-passenger aeroplane which landed at Prat de Llobregat aerodrome just outside Barcelona, according to the Barcelona correspondent of the Mancheta news agency. They were apparently accompanied by Laval's wife and daughter.

At present it is most difficult to obtain confirmation or details on the identity of the other passengers as the authorities are extremely reserved.

It is reported that the United States Consul immediately called on the Civil Governor of Barcelona Province.

BIG THREE INCLUDE FRANCE ALSO

PARIS, May 2, (U. P. A.): The French Government has received assurances from the United States, Britain, and Russia that any German capitulation will be addressed to France along with the big three, authorized French sources said to-day.

JAPS MAY SUE FOR PEACE

FROM D. F. KARAKA, "Chronicle" War Correspondent.

SHAEF, PARIS, May 2.

If the German surrender materialises, it is rumoured the Japs will attempt negotiations with a view to save themselves from similar destruction.

Two recent factors have influenced the Japanese mentality—abandonment by the Soviets of the Non-Aggression Pact and Allied intention to transfer the bulk of the Air Force to the Far East on conclusion of the European war.

Further Japanese Cabinet changes may preceed such attempts at negotiation.

The Japs believe negotiated surrender better than acknowledged defeat; also that the conclusion of the European war is the appropriate time to approach the Allies whose soldiers would be anxious to return to peace-time living.

Meanwhile the German redoubt area is shrinking fast as American Seventh and French First Armies are closing in on it.

INDIA'S 22ND V.C.

NEW DELHI, (A.P.I.): India's 22nd V. C. of this war has been won posthumously by Jemadar Parkash Singh, aged 28, Thirteenth Frontier Force Rifles, of Kahna Chak Village, Hira Nagar Tehsil, Kathu District, for "inspired leadership and a unique example" at Kanlan Ywathit, south of the Irrawaddy, last February.

NAZIS QUIT ZEELAND

STOCKHOLM, May 2 (Reuter).—Axel Lundin, former Swedish Consul in Berlin, who has just returned here told Mr. Thomas Harris, Reuter's correspondent that "the Germans have already begun transferring to troops from Zeeland (Denmark) to Jutland and have troops transport under steam at Copenhagen.

German Naval Forces in Denmark have begun to surrender, cables Reuter's special correspondent. Direct telephone contact with Copenhagen establishes that German marines dismounted the guns of their ships in the Fredericia harbour and took them ashore. The marines thereupon surrendered to the Danish authorities. The German Army is continuing to evacuate Zeeland and Jutland towns. The latest to be freed are Hillerced, Vordingborg, and Praestoe. The German commanders surrendered to the local Mayor.

IN AID OF S. I. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL

Subbalakshmi's Concert

The South Indian Education Society is conducting a School providing educational facilities from the Infant standard to the Matric standard in Matunga. The Institution has at present a strength of 1,700 pupils of whom over 800 are girls.

The School has been sending up students for the Matriculation Examination conducted by the Bombay University since the year 1938 and the results obtained are uniformly satisfactory and encouraging.

The cost of the building came to over Rs. 1,50,000. This amount was raised mainly in the shape of loans from well-wishers at nominal rates of interest. The Management of the School have been, from time to time, endeavouring to repay these debts by instalments. There remains, however, a balance of debt of Rs. 90,000 still to be paid off. Before any fresh commitments are undertaken for furthering the amenities and facilities now available at the school, the institution should be freed from this obligation on capital account. The new Managing Committee which has ambitious plans of development and new activities finds itself handicapped with this heavy load of debt. It has enlisted the support of the philanthropically-minded ace artiste Smti. Subbalakshmi to give a benefit performance in aid of the school, which comes off on Saturday night at Matunga. Bombay music-lovers who have heard Subbalakshmi at Vikramaditya Music Conference will have another chance of hearing her Karnataki music at its best. At the same time they will have the satisfaction of helping a promising educational institution. A special pandal has been erected to accommodate a large gathering and tickets of Rs. 2 and of one rupee for school children have been announced.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The Stock Exchange ruled better for Howrah Jute, Burrakur Coal and the speculative Engineering issues on renewed buying to-day, while other shares remained unchanged. Government securities continued firm.

The following are to-day's final transaction upto to 3 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Defence Loan 1946 102/4 S. Lot, 3 per cent Defence Loan 1949/52 101/6, 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 100/14/6, 3 per cent Loan 1953/55 100/8, 3 per cent Victory Bonds 1957 100, 3 per cent Loan 1966/68 98/4, 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper 100, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 112/6, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 101/15, Reserve Bank of India 133.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 11/5, Cawnpore Textiles 12/7, Elgin Mills 62/8, New Victoria Mills Ordy 6/15, Ditto Preference 8/6.

COALS: Amalgamated 50/12, Baraboni 3/14, Bengal 673, Bhalgora 19/7, Bokaro and Ramgur 46/15 Cum Div. Burrakur 40/4, Central Kurkend 39 CT, Equitable 68/7, Ghisick and Mualia 14/3, Kuardi 16/14, Raneegunge 51/4, Searsole 11/4, Sendra 22/4, Soith Karanpira 28/14, Standard 41/8, Talcher 11/5, Union 48/4, West Jamuria 59

JUTES: Alliance 622, Anglo India 475, Bally 368, Barnagore 222, Cheviot 325, Clive 52/12, Gourepore 877 S. Lot, Howrah 93/14, India 697, Kamarhaity 709, Kankanarrah 589, Kinnison 394, Lawrence 341 S. Lots, National 34/7, Orient 272, Presidency 11/14.

MININGS: Burma Corporation 5/7, Indian Copper Corporation 3, Consolidated Tin 3/12, Tavoy Tin 2/12.

ENGINEERINGS: Bridge and Roof 25/10, Indian Iron and Steel Ordy. 39/7, Jessop and Co. 23/14 DD, Kumardhurbi Engineering 10/2, National Iron and Steel 11/8, United Iron 7/14, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ordy. 32/6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement 18/15, Dalmia Cement Ordy. 17, Ditto Pref. 142, United Flour Mills 22/8, British India Corporation 6, India National Airways Preferred Ordy. 25, Rohtas Industries 16, British Burma Petroleum 5/8, India Oil Plastics 9, Shree Gopal Paper 17/8, Humayan Properties Ordy. 16/8, Midnapore Zemindary 170, Assam Saw Mills 8/13 Calcutta Landing and Shipping 37/1, Fraser and Co. 19/12.

SUGARS: Belsund 14/4, Carew 26, Cawnpore 36/13, Champaran 95/12, Dyer Meakin Brewery 15/4, Ramnugger Cane 15.

TEAS: Rajnagar 18/4, Teloijan 14/4.—A. P. I.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

AHMEDABAD, May 2.

The share market moved narrowly with operators awaiting further war developments. After the close Calico was unofficially quoted at Rs. 1380 on peace rumours:—

Calico 1387, Ambika 462, Arvind 1475, Ajit 875, Old Commercial 536/4, Jupiter 368, New Cotton 480, New Jahangir 1350, New National 421/4, Bhaikia 167/8, Marsdon 198, Monogram 162, Ronit 388/12, Vikram 415, Saraspur 540.

ALLIED PARATROOPS LAND NEAR RANGOON

Japs May Try To Withdraw But Main Escape Route Cut

KANDY, May 2 (A.P.I.): The following communique has been issued today:—

Following the landing yesterday by S.E.A.C. paratroops our forces landed early this morning from His Majesty's ships south of Rangoon on both banks of the Rangoon river.

ADV. HQ., ALFSEA, May 1: 14th army troops are encountering stiffening Japanese opposition in their march towards Rangoon, writes Narinder Sethi, A.P.I. War Correspondent. They smashed the Japanese resistance at Payagi, 10 miles north of Pegu and cut one of the main Japanese escape routes to the east over Sittang river.

The Japanese are laying mines to delay the advance of 14th army troops and to gain time to evacuate heavy equipment from Rangoon. Indications are available of the withdrawal of such equipment from the Rangoon area.

Despite the desperate Japanese attempt to hold up our advance, 14th army's spearhead is pushing on. Parties of Japanese troops which are stranded behind our lines are being mopped up with the aid of the Burmese villagers.

WAR IN BURMA NEARING END?

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuter).—"The New York Times" in an editorial states: "S.E.A.C. security blackout suggests that the war is nearing its end in Burma."

'FRISCO CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (Reuter): The United Nations Conference today appointed four main commissions and 12 committees which will examine the Dumbarton Oaks "Blueprint" in detail, and improve on it, cables Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's Special Correspondent. The commissions are one "General Provisions" with a Belgian chairman, a Philippines rapporteur and a Lebanon Asst. Secretary-General.

John Amery To Face Trial In England

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 2.

It is learnt in London that the interrogation of John Amery, son of Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, by Italian High Court Judge was completed in Milan yesterday, and he has been offered to the British as civilian prisoner. He is alleged to have made pro-Axis broadcasts last autumn.

John Amery will be flown to England as soon as authorisation is obtained from London, it is understood in Milan.

Whether he will be imprisoned in the tower of London depends on the nature of charge to be preferred against him, which will be decided in London.

Fresh U. S. Gains In Okinawa

United States Pacific Fleet H.Q. GUAM, May 2 (Reuter): United States Seventh Infantry Division troops entered the village of Kahuzu on the eastern flank of the southern Okinawa line on May 1, Admiral Chester Nimitz's communique states. Local gains were scored along the remainder of the front.

A few Japanese planes attacked the Okinawa area damaging one medium sized ship.

AMERICANS LAND ON BONGAO ISLAND

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (Reuter).—A Radio report from Manila picked up here says that American troops have landed in Bongao island in the Sulu Chain. Earlier General MacArthur's communique had reported that American troops are within 6 miles of Davao city.

Doenitz Likely To Woo Anglo-Americans

But Promises To Save Germany From Reds

Himmler's "Peace Party" Stock Goes Down After New Fuehrer's Appointment

LONDON, May 1 (Reuter): The German Radio reports that Hitler died this afternoon.

The German Radio said that the former Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, Admiral Doenitz is his successor.

Admiral Doenitz speaking over the Radio later, said: "The Fuehrer has fallen at his Command Post. My first task is to save the German people from destruction by Bolshevism. If only for this, the struggle will continue.

"To achieve all this I need your help. Trust me. Keep order and discipline in the towns and the countryside. Everybody do his duty: Only thus we shall be able to alleviate the sufferings which the future will bring to each of us, and to avoid a collapse. If we do all that is in our power to do, the Lord will not abandon us".

"Admiral Doenitz issued an Order of the Day to the German army which said: "My comrades. The Fuehrer has fallen. True to his great idea to save the peoples of Europe from Bolshevism he risked his life and met with a hero's death. The greatest hero of German history has left the stage. In deep veneration and mourning we dip our colours before him.

"The Fuehrer has appointed me as his successor as head of the state and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.

"I am assuming supreme command of all branches of all services of the German armed forces with a will to pursue the struggle against the Bolsheviks so long as the fighting army and hundreds of thousands of German families of the German east are safe from slavery and destruction.

"Against the British and the Americans I shall have to pursue the fight so far and so long as they hamper my struggle against the Bolsheviks.

"The situation demands from you, who have already accomplished such momentous historical deeds and who are now wishing for the end of the war, further unconditional exertions.

"I demand discipline and obedience. Only by executing my orders without reserve can chaos and annihilation be avoided. Coward and traitor is he who just now shirks his duty and who thus brings death or slavery upon German women and children.

"The oath of allegiance which you have given the Fuehrer is now for everyone of you immediately due to me as the successor whom the Fuehrer has appointed.

"German soldiers: Do your duty, the very lives of our people are at stake".

The announcement of Hitler's death was preceded by the playing of solemn Wagnerian music.

All this time the southern German radio network went on broadcasting light music.

FIGHT TO LAST BREATH

The announcement, which preceded a proclamation by Admiral Doenitz, said: "It is reported from the Fuehrer's Headquarters that our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, has fallen this afternoon

GONE OUT

NEW FUEHRER

Admiral Doenitz

at his command post in the Reich Chancellery fighting to the last breath against Bolshevism and for Germany. On April 30 the Fuehrer appointed Grand Admiral Doenitz as his successor. Our new Fuehrer will speak to the German people.

"BITTER MAN"

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German navy, was the organiser and inspiration of the U-boat attacks on Allied shipping during the second German war for which he had begun to prepare many years in advance.

He is known as a hard, bitter man who trained his U-boat crews to be utterly murderous.

Doenitz was born in 1892 of a family of land-owners and ship-owners in Mecklenburg on the Baltic. He is Hitler's senior by seven years. In 1913 he was commissioned as ensign in the light cruiser Breslau which at the beginning of the four years' war made a sensational escape with the battle cruiser Goeben into Constantinople.

Surrender Negotiations Interlude

The designation of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as successor to Adolf Hitler who the Germans say is dead, is probably a mere interlude in the surrender negotiations designed to wring some last concession from the Western powers by a threat of prolonged naval nuisance warfare from the string of harbours remaining in German hands says Robert Lloyd from London.

Three points stand out about the person of Doenitz: Firstly, he is a submarine specialist capable of using the last military asset still in German hands.

Secondly, he is not in the public eye a party man but is in fact the man whose entire career has been linked with the Nazi system.

Thirdly, he is the only remaining well-known chief of any Wehrmacht arm, as Hitler himself was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Goering was replaced as Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe only a few days ago.

Doenitz may therefore have been considered as standing a better chance of maintaining organised resistance of the remaining German forces for a few days longer than any mere party exponent.

The obvious conclusion from the recent reports that there is now in Germany a "war party" headed by Doenitz and a "peace party" headed by Henrich Himmler should be discounted.

Propaganda that Germany should save her future by fighting Bolshevism and turning her back to the Western Allies was started immediately afterwards and was equally reflected in orders signed with Hitler's name. Communiques of the Wehrmacht and speeches by Goebbels.

Doenitz's appeal continues this propaganda but while he talks of fighting Bolshevism his only remaining weapon is bound to be mainly directed against the West

FUEHRER'S UNSWERVING SUPPORTER

The choice of Admiral Doenitz as Hitler's "five minutes past twelve" successor has two possible explanations cables Sylvain Mangeot, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent from London.

First, his unquestionable loyalty to Hitler personally and to the national socialist ideology. He has always been known as an unswerving supporter of the Fuehrer through thick and thin.

Secondly, the fact that, with the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe in ruins, he represents the one arm with which Germany could still continue some form of effective guerilla warfare.

He was always been the brains behind Germany's submarine warfare and both before and after he succeeded Admiral Raeder as Commander-in-Chief of the German Fleet, he was responsible for the great U-boat campaign against Allied shipping.

Significantly, in a recent broadcast appeal to U-boat personnel he called to them to be ready to fight on to the end an "isolated war," if necessary alone.

INTEREST BUT FOR THE SPREADING OF BOLSHEVISM."

Death By Cerebral Haemorrhage

The last German reference to Hitler was in Tuesday's German 'communique' which said: "In the heart of Berlin, the gallant garrison gathered round the Fuehrer and herded together in a very narrow space, is defending itself heroically."

In an interview with the Press in Stockholm to-night Count Folke Bernadotte, who is believed to be acting as in intermediary in the surrender talks with Himmler, said he was sure that Hitler was in Berlin but whether he was dead or alive he did not know.

Himmler, who is reputed to have been in complete control of Germany since the attempt on Hitler's life last July, was said to have told Count Bernadotte that Hitler was dying of cerebral Haemorrhage.

Lieutenant General Kurt Dittmar, German High Command spokesman, who surrendered on Wednesday in Magdeburg told his captors that Hitler refused to leave Berlin and would die there.

Hitler's Legend— Fuehrer's Valhalla

Reuter special commentators who, for six years have been daily analysing German reports, sum up the inside Germany situation as follows:

Robert Lloyd, chief commentator on Germany and who lived there for 25 years: "Doenitz, sole surviving personality of the Wehrmacht is a hard, bitter man who trained his U-boat crews to be utterly ruthless."

Sylvain Mangeot: The choice of Doenitz as Hitler's "five minutes past twelve" successor has two possible explanations:

(1) He is a 100 per cent Nazi with blind loyality to the Fuehrer;

(2) With the Army and Luftwaffe annihilated he represents the one arm with which Germany can continue effective guerilla warfare and his recent appeal to U-boat crews when he called on them to fight to the end an "isolated war" if necessary alone is certainly significant.

The Hitler epilogue comes from Lord Vansittart, leader of the "hard peace for Germany" school and former Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the British Government who told Reuter: "The Hitler fight to the death announcement is the beginning of an attempt to create a Hitler legend—that of the Fuehrer's valhalla."

JOSHI CRITICISES GOVT. LABOUR POLICY

"Indian Workers Would Give A Lead In The Struggle For Liberation Of Country", He Says

BOMBAY, May 1. (A. P. I.): An appeal to the workers of India to unite solidly under the banner of the All-India Trade Union Congress which alone could protect their rights and interests was made by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), Labour leader, addressing the May Day rally of workers held here under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of Communist Party of India and several other workers' organisations.

Mr. Joshi referred to the various hardships of the workers in India and criticised the Government policy on such important matters like social security scheme for the labour and raising the standard of living of the workers in India. He reaffirmed his faith in the ultimate victory of the cause of workers and declared that the workers in India would give a lead in the struggle for the liberation of the country.

Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, who has returned to India after attending the world Trade Union Congress in London as one of the A. I. T. U. C. delegates, said that the workers in England were very anxious to know about the real conditions of the workers in this country. He revealed that a British Trade Union Delegation will come to this country at the end of the European war to study the labour conditions here and give a report to the British Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party.

The main resolution passed at the meeting fully supported the formation of the World Trade Union Congress which, says the resolution, "will unite the world working class in one single organisation and give it immense strength to defend its own interests and shape the future of the world".

Several other resolutions were also passed at the meeting.

Death Ends Hitler's Ruthless Reign

Unlimited Dictatorship Of More Than 12 Years Meets Its Doom

LONDON, May 1 (Reuter): For more than twelve years Hitler has wielded power unlimited by any law over Germany. For more than six years of "armed peace" was the world kept in suspense shying from the threat of a conflict, while he and his party of sixty million Germans prepared, ruthlessly suppressing all opposition at home and cunningly building of "Fifth Columns", abroad. One by one he isolated his victims and strangled them by "peaceful" conquests. Then, when blackmail ceased to give results, Armaggedon was let loose.

Hitler taught the world a lesson in total war. For five years and seven months neutral countries were overran, cities bombed, Jews exterminated, opponents tortured, workers deported, prisoners starved in defiance of every civilised convention, every principle of humanity. At one time only a small island in the north "sea" seemed to stand between him and world domination.

But as mad ambitions grew so grew the Alliance of United Nations determined to crush him and all he stood for—today this labour of deliverance is accomplished. But the harm Hitler has done to the wealth of Europe nations and to the minds of men will take a long time to heal. The ruins of cities and the mass graves of concentration camps will be his monument.

Biography

Hitler was born the son of an obscure customs official in Braunau, Austria, on April 28 1889. The early death of his father followed by that of his mother when Adolf was 18 left the boy who had never known how to make friends alone with his dreams.

It was his ambition to be an artist —a painter. But he had not the talent to be a success nor money to indulge his whims.

It was during the years of failure spent in Vienna and Munich that he acquired his fundamental beliefs: His yearning for a strong dynamic national state which would offer opportunities to stifled talents like himself; his hatred of labour movements and his hatred of Jews.

Hitler has told in 'Mein Kampf' how he fell down on his knees and thanked God when the war of 1914 broke out. For the first time life had a meaning for him—and he joined the German army.

He was promoted to corporal, was twice wounded and once gassed during the war. To him defeat was a personal catastrophe and he resolved not to return to civilian life but to work for Germany's "regeneration."

In 1919 Hitler took the first step to world fame and notoriety when he became the seventh member of the German Workers Party. He joined Captain Roehm and was elected President of the National Socialist Party in July 1921.

On November 9, 1923, came the unsuccessful Munich 'putsch.' Hitler was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for his part in it

On January 30, 1933 President Hindenburg sent for Hitler and on Von Papen's advice appointed him Chancellor.

On August 2, 1934, when Hindenburg died, Hitler assumed the united offices of Chancellor and President, and backed by a plebiscite giving him 89 per cent majority, he became Dictator 17 days later.

In 1936, he reoccupied the Rhineland—the first German territory to be lost in this war.

The Anschluss of Austria, the meeting at Munich with the British Premier Neville Chamberlain in September, and the entry in Sudetenland in October were the high lights of 1938.

Hitler's next move was to work up the Danzig question to the proportions of a serious crisis towards the end of July 1939.

He played what he expected to be a trump card in the non-aggression pact with Russia, and great displays of German armed might all led up to the early hours of September 1st, 1939, when the German armies invaded Poland.

Bajpai Buys Himself A "Berchtesgaden"

NEW YORK, May 2. (Globe): Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Indian Agent, has bought as his official residence Walter Schaelkop's house, No. 2700, Macomb Street, Washington.

The house is set high on crags overlooking Washington, like a mountain retreat, and contains priceless furnishings. The drawing-room windows look out on to beautiful terraced gardens and a primeval-like forest.

Punjab Minister Has 40% "C. & M. Gazette" Shares

LAHORE, May 2. (O. P. I): Though the news of the change of ownership of the "Civil and Military Gazette" has been flatly denied it is reliably understood that 70 per cent of shares are now in the hands of the Sikh community. It is learnt that 40 per cent of shares are owned by Mr. Baldev Singh Minister for Development and 25 per cent by Mr. Swath Singh.

RAJ JYOTISHI

WORLD FAMOUS ASTROLOGER & TANTRIK. THE DISTINGUISHED GOVT. TITLE HOLDER IN ASTROLOGICAL SCIENCE AND TANTRA

PANDIT HARISH CH. SASTRI JYOTISHTIRTHA

President, All-Bengal Astrological Association.
HOUSE OF ASTROLOGY, 141/1/C, RUSSA ROAD, KALIGHAT, CALCUTTA,
Just East of Hazra Park. 'Phone: South 978.

He was honoured by the title of JYOTISH-SHIROMANI by the Jyotish Mandali of Benares City in recognition of his unfathomable proficiency in ASTROLOGY & PALMISTRY and attained great fame by casting the most accurate Horoscope of the EX-KING EDWARD VIII. This great scholar is well-versed in Eastern and Western astrology and is unrivalled in Palm-reading. To give right answers to the queries is a special part of his genius.

He has acquired an uncommon power by YOGA & TANTRA in redressing the evil influence of stars and to bring sure success in complicated Law Suits, to cure incurable diseases—Hysteria, Epilepsy, Phthisis, Insanity, Diabetes, Barrenness and all sorts of female diseases.

Many prominent persons of India and other countries—England, France, America, China, etc., have honoured him with testimonials.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY HIS WONDERFUL JEWELS:

SANTI KAVACHA It brings peace of mind, happiness in family; heals incurable diseases, saves from accident, premature death, fire and theft, ensures success in examination, increases mental and physical power. The wearer of this Jewel is saved from all sorts of troubles as it pleases all evil stars. Ordinary Rs. 5/-, Special (ready action) Rs. 20/- only.

BAGALA KAVACHA It helps to gain success in occupation, to fulfil desire to get Royal Honour, to get promotion in service, to attain prosperity in business, to increase wealth, to secure command upon all. By wearing this charm the great men irrespective of caste and creed and even the ordinary people have overcome the enemies and have attained success in the most unfavourable and complicated Law Suits. This is always very good to the welfare of the family men. Ordinary Rs. 12/-, Special (ready action) Rs. 45/- only.

NRISINHA KAVACHA It helps to cure all sorts of female diseases, to do away with the defects of bringing forth still-born child, to beget a son to a barren woman, to cure menstrual troubles, etc. In a word it is the best Jewel of getting rid of all sorts of severe agonies and troubles which make family life unbearable, Ordinary Rs. 10/-, Special (ready action) Rs. 29/- only.

AKARSHANI KAVACHA: It brings the desired person under absolute control or subjection through whom any object may be fulfilled. Ordinary Rs. 12 Special (ready action) Rs. 50.

A few of the Respectable Persons who have experience of his wonderful predictions, accurate calculations, Palmistry & Tantrik rites.

Dr. Nashier Bhedwar; Mr. P. C. Sreedhar; Mr. Rustom K. Desai; Mr. Ranchhod Lal Bechar Lal Shah; Mr. S. D. Sonza; Mr. Babu Bhai Jani, Director, Jani Film Co.

Lieut. H. J. Tryior, Umarkhadi, Bombay; Renowned Actress and Dancer Mrs. Sadhona Bose; Mr. J. D. Tata, Bombay; Phois Mohammad Hossain, Hazarika; Mr. Manoharlal Gour S.D.O., Berues Mr. Maniklal Mehta; Bombay; Mr. Bul Bul Desai, Director, Amar Pictures, Bombay; Rai Bahadur Suraj Das, Viceroy House, Delhi; Mr. Boniface I. Ejogu, West Africa; Mr. A. Chandier, England; Mr. P. R. Das, Bar-at-Law; Dr. Khare, Minister of India Council; World famous dancer Mr. Uday Shanker, etc.

CONSULT HIM TO-DAY OR WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

British Press Blacks-Out Molotov's Reference To India

Indian Observers In San Francisco Expect Soviet Action To Back Up Stand

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (U.P.I.)—Indian observers refer to Molotov's sentiment regarding India and emphasize that this is the first authoritative Soviet recognition of the unrepresentative character of the Indian Delegation. They also add that Molotov who, like all Soviet statesmen, is a realist would not have raised this issue unless the Soviet Government was prepared to back words by some form of action on behalf of India.

Reports reaching here from London say that no British newspaper except the one edition of the liberal 'News Chronicle' published Molotov's reference to India and even this was omitted in the later edition of the same paper. This is considered to be very intriguing and the Indian observers in America are wondering if the British Government has instructed the Press in that country to suppress all awkward references to India's subjects status at San Francisco.

Mudaliar To Preside Over Important Committee

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (Reuter).—Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Leader of the Indian Delegation at the San Francisco Conference, has been made Chairman of one of the Conference's most vital committees, namely, the Committee of Economic and Social Co-operation.

Ready To Negotiate With Britain & U. S.

Reuter's foreign editor adds: Grant Admiral Doenitz threw a wet blanket on the torrid "peace, any moment" speculation from Stockholm and elsewhere by bluntly asserting that so long as the British and Americans hamper Germany from resisting destruction by the Russians, the German people will fight and defend themselves against Britain and America.

HERE WAS THE FRANKEST ADMISSION TO DATE FROM A GERMAN SOURCE INDICATING THAT GERMANY WOULD BE READY TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA BUT NOT WITH RUSSIA. DOENITZ ALSO ROUNDLY CLAIMED THAT "THE ANGLO-AMERICANS DID NOT FIGHT IN THEIR OWN

SOVIET PLAN FOR GERMAN SURRENDER

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (Reuter): A plan for German surrender sponsored by Soviet authorities is reliably understood here to be under consideration by the Allied High Command. The plan contains surrender by the Chief of the German State—and all German Generals commanding major corps of the Wehrmacht still resisting the Allies, the surrender of German Commanders to those Allied forces to whose zone of occupation area German forces are now assigned, guarantee that there will be no fanatical last ditch fighting. German Commander's promise to apprehend and deliver to Allied military authorities all German War-criminals to be found in their area and the need for utmost care to guard against some possible last minute trick by Germans in an attempt to save some of their leaders or even fanatical last minute effort to harm Allied troops.

NO U.S. RECOGNITION OF AUSTRIAN GOVT.

Grew To Take Up Question With Moscow

WASHINGTON, April 30 (Reuter): The U. S. Government does not recognise the provisional Moscow sponsored Austrian Government, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, declared in a statement to-day.

Mr. Grew added that the whole question was being taken up with the Government of the U. S. S. R. whose troops are now in occupation of Vienna.

Reuter adds: The Austrian Provisional Government, comprising representatives of all democratic parties and a few non-party men, was formed in Vienna during the week-end and is generally understood to have the backing of the Soviet Government which announced its formation.

TOO LATE FOR INTER-ALLIED TALKS.

The 'United Press of India' adds: The first British reaction to the announcement from Moscow about the reformation of the provisional Austrian Government based on Socialist, Communist and other anti-Fascist parties, is one of apprehension. The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" expresses this feeling of disquiet by saying:—

"The British and the United States Government were informed of Russia's intention to set up a new Austrian Government too late for any inter-Allied consultations to take place before its establishment. The step is, therefore one that has been taken on the Russian initiative and for which Russia alone is responsible."

MR. D. G. DALVI ENTERTAINED

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAWHAR, May 1.

Jawhar Darbar introduced reforms in the State by constituting a separate High Court. Mr D G Dalvi, a Bombay Barrister and Advocate of the Federal Court is appointed the 1st Chief High Court Judge. He took bench on the 24th April. Members of Jawhar Bar entertained Mr Dalvi at a garden party at Yeshvant Club.

CUT OUT AND KEEP

CLOTH RATIONING IN BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS

As already announced the Government of Bombay has decided to introduce the rationing of certain specified varieties of mill-made cloth in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District. Below is outlined the procedure for making the necessary applications.

Please fill in the prescribed form C-1 (copies available at all Ward Rationing Offices and Government Grain Shops) and present it at the ration shop from which you get your foodgrains rations along with all the food grains ration cards in your family. The person in charge of the shop will make certain entries and return the form to you.

IF YOU ARE A HOUSE-HOLDER

A separate application is necessary for each head of the household and his family, as shown on the foodgrains ration cards.

In the case of persons who have left Bombay temporarily and whose ration cards have been deposited at the Rationing Kiosks or Ward Rationing Offices, the receipts of the deposited cards should be produced with the application along with the names of the card holders.

Those who stay in establishments and do not have ration cards should fill in the prescribed form C-2 and hand it over to the proprietor or manager of the establishment concerned. The proprietor or manager will then present all such applications with a covering application in form 'E' along with his ration permit at the Ward Rationing Office. On the appointed date he will be given back the applications with certificates of eligibility for being returned to the persons concerned.

IF YOU STAY IN AN ESTABLISHMENT

★ ★ ★

Please preserve carefully the application forms and certificates of eligibility as attested above till the date of registration is announced. Do not wait for filling in the application forms and getting them attested by the ration shops till that date is announced but keep the forms ready immediately.

TAKE YOUR RATIONING CARDS WITH YOU WHENEVER YOU GO TO THE WARD RATIONING OFFICE FOR ANY RATIONING WORK

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES AND COMPLAINTS REGARDING RATIONING & CLOTH RATIONING TO PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER RATIONING PHONE 1221

Improvement In Mill And Steel Shares

PROFESSIONAL SELLING DEPRESSES COTTON PRICES

Bullion Market Quietly Steady With Restricted Turnover

BOMBAY, May 2.

As a result of absence of selling due to delay in victory, the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled very steady. Cotton Mill shares were in active demand. Steel shares opened firm but under scattered selling lost few points while cotton mill shares gave a better account.

As a result of day's trading Tata Steel Dfds. gained Rs. 12/- & Ordinary Rs. 2/- Bombay Dyeings advanced Rs. 27/- and Kohinoors Rs. 6/- Cotton market was easy on professional unloading. Small rallies on short covering lived short and the market displayed declining tendency.

Bullion market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover.

The local market opened very steady today and all speculative counters were quoted higher. The opening firmness was due to denial of peace talks and shorts were somewhat disappointed and trading became irregular. There was scattered selling in Steel Shares while Mill Shares ruled steady on moderate support. The industrial outlook remains satisfactory but the proposed state control of Key

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 2.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 403/12
Apollo 3/12/6 3/12/9
Bharat 59/8 59 59/8
B. Dyeing 1830 22/8 27/8 23/12 36/4 38/12 35 30 37/8
Central India (Ord) 372/8 71/8 72/8 71/8 72
Century 900
Colaba 215 16/8 15 16
Edward Textile 610 20 7/8 15 12/8
Elphinstone (Ord) 84 84/8 83
Elphinstone (Pref) 125/10
Finlay 286 87
Gokak 268/8 87 88 86/8
India United Defd 2/15/6 2/15/3 2/15/6
India United Ord 14/5 14/6 14/5
Indore 718/12 20 17/8 20 12/8
Kohinoor 604 1 2 1 3/8 1/8 3 1/8 4
Luxmi 1310 (Ex Div)
Madhusudan 402/8
Meyer 197/8 96/4 97/8
Morarjee 695 92/6 97/8
New Great 372 71 72/8 72
Simplex 268 63/8 62 64/8 61/8 62/8
Shrinivas 350
Swadeshi 517 16 17 16 19 17 18/8 16/8 17
Swan 309 7/8
Tata Mills 56 55/12 56
Vishnu 475 70 (Ex Div)
Central Provinces Rly. 106/8

BANKS:

Baroda 137
Central 76/4 77
Imperial (Old) 1980
Imperial (New) 491/4
India 184
National Savings (P P) 37 36/8
Reserve 133/4 33/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 241/4 42/8
Andhra Valley 1717/8 7/8
Tram (Ord) 146/8 44/4 44/8
Tram (Pref) 66 67/4 67/8
Surat 241/4 (Ex Div)
Hydro (Ord) 201/8
Power (Ord) 1840 35

INSURANCE

Jupiter 26
New India 76/8 76/12
Bombay Steam 542/8
Scindia 33/8 33/3 33/5 33/4 33/2 33/4 33/3
Tata Steel Defd 2045 40 42/8 32/8 43/12 32/8 42/8 37/8 42/8 36/4 36/12
Tata Steel Ord 362 80/8 81/8 80/8 82 80 81/8 81
Tata Steel 1st Pref 223/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 163 62/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 413/12 15
A. Cement 231 29/12 32 31/4 31/8
Belapur 213 13/8
Burmah (Old) 527/8 32/8 30 36/12
Burmah (New) 192/8
B B Petrol 5/3/9 5/3 5/3/9
Devkaran Nanji 27
Indian Bleaching 160/8 (Ex Div)
I P Construction 205 5/8
Shivrajpur 50/4
Tata Chemical 18/6 19
Tata Oil 66 66/4
Walchandnagar (Ord) 525
Exchange Bank of India (Ord) 54/8 54 54/12
Mukund Iron 12/10 12/9 12/10
Alembic Chemical (Ord) 321/14
Zandu Pharmacy 206/10

industries forced traders to be cautious. Tata Steel Dfds opened at Rs 2042 against previous close at Rs. 2026 and declined to Rs. 2035 Ordinary Shares opened at Rs 382 and steadied at Rs. 381 Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 18 higher at Rs 1826 and advanced to Rs 1831 Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs 602 and steadied at Rs 603.

GOLD & SILVER

The Reserve Bank of India sold to-day 250 bars Silver at Rs 130/8 and 25,000 tolas Gold at Rs 14/10. They will sell 300 bars Silver and 25,000 tolas Gold tomorrow.

The market was quietly steady today with a moderate turnover and after the settlement the market is inclined to await fresh war news. Quotations moved within a narrow range in the absence of any important business.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 74/6 and advanced to Rs 74/9 under scattered buying and later quietened at Rs 74/4 on realising. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 75/2 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs 60/4. Forward Silver opened at Rs 129/4 and advanced to Rs 129/14 under moderate buying but declined to Rs 129/6 on increased realising. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 131

Later on the market was quiet and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	130	0	0
Silver Settlement	128	12	0
Ready Gold	74	13	0
Gold Settlement	74	1	0

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, May 2.

To-day Hundi Koris 370, Gold Rs. 71/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Yesterday the local cotton market was unofficially closed but privately business was done and July after touching Rs. 429 declined to Rs. 427 on selling by professional operators. The market was expected to open at Rs. 426 for July but the market opened easy on reports of continuation of fighting in Europe.

The market opened at Rs. Rs. 407/8 for May and July opened at Rs. 424. There was moderate selling and May declined to Rs. 405/8 and again steadied at Rs. 407/8 on short covering while July was quiet at Rs. 422/8. It appears in view of virtual control of professional operators and after the recent experiences in May contract, the market is likely to be narrow.

Persistent selling declined July option to Rs. 420/8. At this level active covering appeared and July rallied to Rs. 424/8 but again eased to Rs. 422 on renewed selling. There after the market steadied at Rs. 423/12 and closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. May	402	0	0
I.C.C. July	423	12	0
I.C.C. Sept.	437	4	0

Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton July contract is 624 cent points below N. Y. July at Exchange rate 331.

Bombay Produce

BOMBAY, May 2.

In the absence of business the produce market was dull and there was no change in quotations. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs 13/14 and Goa delivery were quoted at Rs 13/12. Castorseeds Bombay ready railway receipt and Goa delivery were quoted at Rs 15/13. Linseeds C P and U P. G I P and N S Ry was quoted at Rs. 16/5, Patna Small Linseed was placed at Rs 16/4.

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, May 2.

Cotton Bales	7791
Linseed cwts	2501
Groundnuts cwts	5428
Castorseeds cwts	416

METAL QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 2.

BHANGAR

Brass Ready	158	0	0
Brass Chaitra	138	8	0
Brass Ashad	131	0	0
Copper Ready	150	0	0
Copper Chaitra	141	0	0
Copper Ashad	336	0	0

3-1/2 PER CENT PAPER

BOMBAY, May 2.

3-1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted today at Rs. 100/1

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, May 2.

Tata Ordinary 382 Tata Deferred 2040 Indian Iron 39/6 Steel Corpn of Bengal 32/4 Bombay Dyeing 1835 Central India 371/14 Century 905 Gokak 290 Kohinoor 603/2 Simplex 263/8 Andhra Valley 1722/8 Tata Hydro 203/2 Tata Power 1846/4 Associated Cement 230/8 Belapur 213/2 Bombay Burma (Old) 532/8

Prospective Cotton Carry-over

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Dept. of Agriculture has predicted that the world carryover of cotton at the end of the current marketing season will total 27,200,000 bales, which is 5 p c over 1st August 1944 and 25 p c above the level of August 1939.

Chicago Grain Market Ragged

CHICAGO, May 1 (U P A): The tone of the Chicago Grain Market today was erratic, with considerable fluctuation in all categories. The ragged trading was due to anticipation of the end of the war in Europe.

May rye ranged nearly four cents per bushel on evening up after deliveries of 1,985,000 bushels.

Wheat prices yielded to further Government steps to speed up shipments to terminals, suggesting an easing in the tight cash situation which has prevailed.

Closing prices for wheat:

Delivery	Previous	May 1
May	1.74 3/8 to 1/4	1.73 5/8
July	1.64 3/8 to 1/4	1.63 1/2

New York Cotton Market Quietly Steady

NEW YORK, May 1.

Cotton open irregular. The failure of a higher Mid-April parity price to materialise was a disappointment but prices eventually firmed under the leadership of distant months attributable to bullish new crop potentialities and inflation talk together with the agitation for higher textile ceilings and the war production board request for peak productions of textiles for the balance of the year to equal the top levels reached in 1942-43. Price-fixing and the tightness of the spot situation helped nearby deliveries. In the afternoon prices sagged under increased liquidation and hedges and sympathy with securities and grains with the peace talk possibly a contributing factor. The session closed steady.

CLOSING PRICES: May 22.89—01, July 22.66+01, July highest (11-40 a.m.) 22.74+09, lowest (10 a.m.) 22.66+01, October 22.08—02 December 21.98—01 January 21.95—01, March 21.91 May 21.83, July 21.61, October unquoted, Middling Spot 23.15—03.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON: May 22.86—01, July 22.65+02, October 22.11 December 22.03+05, January unquoted, March 21.92+01, Middling Spot 22.30+05.

American Cotton Parity

The Department of Agriculture announces parity price as of April 15 for cotton 21.45 unchanged from March 14.

New York Bank Stocks

NEW YORK, May 1 (U P A): Quotations on shares in major New York banks showed little change in either direction to-day in an inactive day of trading in the over-the-counter market.

Closing prices for shares in the National City Bank of New York were:

PREVIOUS

Bid, 41 1/4; Asked 43 3/4

MAY 1

Bid, 41 1/4, Asked 41 3/4

New York Cloth Market Inactive

NEW YORK, May 1 (U P A): Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth market today again was inactive. There was no sign of an immediate change in the situation due to uncertainty concerning prices and Government regulations.

It was reported that the roll-back in print cloth yarn might be rescinded.

Wall-Street Market Closes Easy

NEW YORK, May 1.

On Wall Street to-day mild profit-taking continued and while scattered issues advanced fractionally many leaders stumbled. The fact that the averages had scored a string of eight year high levels inspired considerable investment caution and it is thought that a technical correction coincident with the fall of Germany is a distinct probability. Fractional losses were in the majority towards mid-day in tapered dealings. A recovery swing was under way in the afternoon in quickening dealings but it was short-lived and offerings became more urgent. Declines were widespread but a late rally enabled some to reduce extreme losses. However the market closed easy.

CLOSING PRICES: American Telephone and Telegraph 165-1/8 (165-1/4), Amerex Corporation 29-1/8 (29), Anaconda Copper Mining 33-1/2 (33-7/8), Chase National Bank 41-3/4 (41-5/8), Consolidated Oil 15-5/8 (16-3/4), Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. 62-1/2 (61-3/4), General Electric Company 43-1/8 (43-5/8), General Motors 69-3/8 (69-7/8), Ingersol Rand 118-3/4 (119-1/2), International Nickel 32-7/8 (32-5/8), National City Bank of New York 41-1/2 (41-7/8), New York Central Raid Road Co. 25-7/8 (26-1/2), Socony Vacuum Corporation 16-3/4 (17), Texas Corporation 54-1/2 (54-1/4), Union Carbon and Carbide 92-1/4 (92-1/4), U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 63-3/4 (64-1/4), U. S. Steel Corporation (Common) 67-3/4 (68-1/4), Western Union Telegraph Co 45-3/4 (46-3/4).

London Shares Decline

LONDON, May 1.

The Paris bourse was closed on May Day holiday to-day. Yesterday's markets have adversely influenced by the Municipal election which are showing a leftward swing. Prices fell all round and buyers were difficult to find. Some leading banks and industrials lost ground which influenced internations, but the latter became subsequently firmer. The markets fear speedup in Govt's nationalisation programme.—Reuter.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, May 1.

T. T. London On:

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official unchanged 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.96

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, May 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) unquoted

Wheat Australian (Bulk) unoffered

Wheat Australian (Bags) unoffered

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 1.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-1/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	103-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114
Chartered Bank of I A & China	12-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	89
National Bank of India	43-1/2

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, May 2.

SUGAR AND BREWRIES: E I. D. 40/9, Deccan 35/12, India Sugar 31/8, Mysore Sugar 58/4, South India 16/8, Travancore 14/8, U. Breweries 169.

PLANTING: Balanoor 18/9, Balmadis 1/8/6, Blue Mountains 1/6/6, Cochin Malabar 16/13, Chembra Peaks 9/3, Fringfords 17/15, Mlamally 37, Midland 12, Nellithanam 14, Peermade 47, Pullangodes 3, Thamarpally 12, Thirumbadi 4, Vaikundam 20/6, Vellamalai 30/8, Velitam 34/10, Woodlands 11/8

TEXTILES: Bangalore Wol 485, B. and C. Ordy. 315, Cambodia 24/6,

U. S. A. Sets Agricultural Record

Two Million Tractors Help Farmers

WASHINGTON, May 1: America's remarkable wartime agricultural production record despite the sharp decline in farm employment is due in no small measure to the great progress of mechanized farming during the war.

The U. S. War Production Board, in recognition of the increasingly urgent needs of this year's food production program, announced April 27 that it has substantially increased the allocation of steel for farm machinery. Not only has it restored severe cut-backs originally announced for the second quarter of 1945 to the approximate level of the first quarter, but it has also increased the original allocation of 195,000 tons of steel and 2,140 tons of alloy steel.

The "Wall Street Journal" reported recently that over two million tractors are now helping American farmers plow, harrow and otherwise ease the job of raising crops. This is some 12 per cent more than at the end of 1941 and double the 1929 total.

The paper reported that there has been even more rapid growth in the use of machines that offer the greatest saving of labor, such as corn pickers, which enable one man to harvest as much as 12 men could harvest by hand, and milking machines which have more than halved the manhours needed for milking.

Such greatly increased mechanization explains how agricultural production has increased 20 per cent since 1939 even though the number of people working on farms is smaller than at any time in the past 20 years. The output per farm worker has gone up 28 per cent during the past four years and the number of acres harvested has risen by 14 per cent.

POSTWAR DEMAND.

Indicative of an even greater speedup after war, when essential materials will be available, is the fact that equipment makers estimate a postwar demand of about 1,000 million dollars of farm machinery. One farm implement manufacturer suggests that the market for machinery will benefit from the mechanical knowledge farm boys obtained working with airplanes, jeeps and tanks during the war that they will know more about caring for farm machines and will take a greater interest in them.

Greater postwar mechanization will make farmers more independent of weather and seasonal labor, will speed up planting and harvesting and help boost farm income by cutting costs and paving the way for new crops that could not be raised economically with hand labor. Farm living will be easier, for hours will be shortened and increased income will allow for vacations and other leisure activities.

American agricultural equipment manufacturers have not only turned out their quota of farm machines and helped production of other war materials but have also found time to improve their products and perfect new units. A "flame cultivator" that may do away with hand weeding of cotton has been developed. This new unit would also be applicable to other crops sowed in solid rows like sugar cane, sugar beet and tobacco.

Among other new machines developed during the war is a "pickup" hay baler which went into production in 1941 and is working a minor revolution in haying. With this machine it is no longer necessary for a farmer to draft his family for work on the hay crop. He will also be able to now be the crop at the right time for the best results.

Another comparatively new development is the ensilage field harvester, which chops hay, corn and various forage crops in the field picks them up automatically and loads them into trucks or wagons. One of these machines does the work that normally requires a mower, rake and loader.

Dhanalaxmi 32, Repeat Kaleeswarar 720, Kothari Tex 29, Lakshmi 147, Da. New 73/12, Mettur 250, Madura 69, Pankaja 245, Rajalkshmi 175, Radhakrishna 324, Rangavilas 148, Vasantha 290.

MISCELLANEOUS: And Cement 119, Hind Trust 22, Ind. St. Rol 10/2, Mysore Chem and Fert 23/4, Mysore Chem. Mfrs. 30/8, Mysore Match 14/8, Mettur Chem 15/10, Do. Dfd. 6/3, Singareni 20/12, Spencer 13/11.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, May 1.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/at 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/at. 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B. O. Rates: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 3/32.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327 1/2.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 303 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs 295 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange. Steady dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p.c. 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c. Tone—Easy.

Brazil Soon To Be Self Sufficient In Jute

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 1 (U P A): Nelson De Vicenzo, head of the Fibers Section Office of the Brazilian Economic Coordinator, today predicted that Brazil's domestic jute production "will soon supply domestic needs" principally because of the impetus of production in Amazonas state.

Vicenzo said that Brazilian jute production was up sixty-one per cent and added it is worth noting that nearly eight and one-half million (8,500,000) kilograms of domestic jute from Amazonas were consumed during the last twelve months".

"Given progress in Amazonas production," Vicenzo said, "we can expect in the near future the complete emancipation of Brazil from importation of this raw material. Thus Brazil will be the first nation in the world, outside of India, to be self sufficient in jute production"

Systematic Theft From Caltex Godown, Contractor Of Scrap Iron Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Acting on the information that systematic theft of valuable articles had been going on from the Caltex godown at Sewri, the Bombay C.I.D. kept a close watch in the locality and challenged yesterday a motor lorry loaded with iron scrap.

As soon as the lorry came out of the compound, the police stopped it. It was thoroughly examined and 10 tins of kerosene oil and 1,240 new tin plates valued at about Rs. 1,500 were found concealed in the scrap.

Following this discovery, the police arrested Shamshuddin Abdul Ali, a contractor of the Caltex Company, who, it is alleged was in charge of removing scrap iron from the godown.

Applying for a remand of the accused to custody, the police stated today before Mr. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court that systematic thefts had been going on in the godown and it is estimated that nearly two lakhs worth of goods have been stolen.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

MENACE TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Urdu Journalists Denounce Cowardly Attack On Editor

A meeting of the Urdu journalists of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Urdu Journalists' Association on Monday evening in the office of the "Jamhoor" weekly, to condemn the acid attack on the editor of the "Mensif" a Urdu weekly. Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi presided.

Dr. Kazi in his opening remarks said that to criticise and criticise severely, was the right of the journalist. As far as I know Mulla Abbas Aurangabadi wrote very soberly and he felt it his duty whenever he thought that something was going wrong in the society, to criticise in a language which cannot be described as undesirable or defamatory.

The attack on such a person is an attack on the freedom of the press itself. We must try our best to pursuade the Commissioner of Police, Bombay to make thorough investigations in the matter. If necessary we will approach the Home Member or even H. E. the Governor and see that justice is done to the press and its freedom guarded.

Mr. Abdul Hammed Ansari, Editor of "Inquilab" moved a resolution strongly condemning the cowardly attack by which Mulla Abbas had lost one eye and suffered a lot due to the inhuman and brutal attack. Further the resolution condemned all those who have sponsored the attack and have tried to terrorise the liberty of the press for fair and legitimate criticism. The resolution further requested the Government of Bombay, especially the Police Commissioner of Bombay fully to investigate the matter and severely punish all those who are responsible for the hideous crime.

Messrs. Inam Nabi Pardeshi, Editor "Muslim", Kutbuddin Siddiki, Editor, "Khilafat", Ahmedali Alavi, Editor "Al Hilal", Arabian Saheb, Editor "Ilahm" and others speaking in support of the resolution requested the Police Commissioner to do his best to find out the real culprits. Freedom of the press must be safeguarded at any cost.

By another resolution some members of the Executive Committee of the Urdu Journalists' Association was empowered to do the needful in the matter and carry on an agitation to secure justice.

12th Olympic Games In

BANGALORE, May 1 (A P I): At a meeting of the Mysore Olympic Sports Committee held at the city Y M C A this evening, under the presidency of the Minister for Agriculture in Mysore, it was formally decided to conduct the 12th Indian Olympic games in Bangalore early next year. Nine sub-committees have been constituted.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation on Tuesday presented a civic address to His Holiness Sardar Sayedna Taher Saifuddin Sahib, High Priest of Bohra community.

LIVE ON AN INCOME

NOT ON HOPES

Our policies will provide you with a steady incom during retirement and old age.

LIFE • FIRE • MARINE • ACCIDEN

AGENTS and INSPECTORS WANTED.

Jayabharat INSURANCE CO. LTD.

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MOST SIMPLE TRUTHS ARE UNBELIEVABLE -
VILAS:- "IF YOU ASK ME, ARUN, I THINK THEY HAVE COME INTO MONEY
ARUN:- "CERTAINLY SEEMS SO - THIS IS THE BEST TEA THEY HAVE EVER GIVEN ME." —
VILAS:- "WE WERE TALKING ABOUT THIS DELICIOUS TEA, SHANTA - TASTES LIKE A RICH MAN'S DRINK."
SHANTA:- "THAT'S WHERE YOU ARE WRONG, VILAS - IT'S LIPTON'S HIMALAYAN BLEND, AN EXCELLENT BUT QUITE INEXPENSIVE TEA." —
VILAS:- "HOW CAN GOOD TEA BE INEXPENSIVE?"
SHANTA:- "WELL IT IS. I DID NOT BELIEVE IT MYSELF UNTIL I BOUGHT IT."
ARUN:- "AND WE THOUGHT YOU CAME INTO MONEY AND WERE SHOWING OFF."
SHANTA:- "I WISH WE HAD ARUN, BUT I HAVE TOLD YOU THE TRUTH. HAVE ANOTHER CUP."
Lipton's
HIMALAYAN BLEND PURE DARJEELING tea
LTK 69

U.S. COAL STOPPAGE.

NEW YORK, (Monday) (Reuter): Mr John L. Lewis, President of United Mineworkers of America has ordered 70,000 miners in Pennsylvania to stop work at midnight. He said that the miners would not return to work until mine operators accepted the proposals for a solution offered by the Secretary of Labbour, Mr. Perkins.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, May 1.

Bombay workers celebrated the May Day with unprecedented enthusiasm, which was heightened by the news of the greatest Soviet military victory in Berlin.

At a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Trade Union Congress, the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), and other labour unions, a resolution conveying the workers warm greetings to the peasants and people of India and assuring them that the working class would fight shoulder to shoulder with them for the demands of the peasants and the freedom of the country was unanimously passed. The resolution also conveyed its greetings to the international working class and the workers and soldiers in Allied countries.

Mr B. T. Randive explained the significance of the May Day. May Day, he said was symbolic of the international solidarity of the working class. This day which was being celebrated on the eve of a very great occasion was the most significant day for the workers for, on this day the world working classes renewed the pledge to fight aggression and exploitation. The speaker said May Day was being celebrated at the dawn of the triumph of the working class and when the death knell of Fascist aggression was being sounded.

The victory of the Soviet workers proved to the world that the salvation of any country lay in the working class. It was only these people who could lead the country and build up a socialist state in which the common man got his rightful share of a happy life.

Referring to the struggle of the Indian working class. Mr. Randive said that these poor people sweated the whole day but, they were denied even the bare comforts of a simple and happy life. They did not even have a cosy little corner to sleep and eat. The Indian workers would no more tolerate such miserable conditions of living.

The speaker said that the workers one demand at this juncture was the release of the Congress leaders and the transfer of power to the Indian people.

Mr. R. H. Khedgikar and Mr. N M. Joshi also spoke.

May Day Flags were being sold throughout the city.

KARACHI, May 1 (A P I). Judgment was delivered today in what is known as the "Panjrapore bomb case" by Mr Justice T V Thadani who acquitted two of the five persons on trial and ordered the retrial of three others while the remaining sixth accused who escaped sometime ago from the Karachi prison is still at large.

THE COMILLA BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

Established 1914.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... Rs. 3,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL .... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL OVER Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS OVER Rs. 25,00,000

Bombay Offices:—

Fort Office:—
AMAR BUILDINGS.
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road.

MANDVI OFFICE:—
Narsinatha Street, Bhat Bazar.

HEAD OFFICE:—
COMILLA (BENGAL)

OTHER BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA	Narayanganj
High Court	Netaiganj
Burrabazar	Barisal
South Calcutta	Jhalakati
New Market	Chandpur
Hatkhola	Puranbazar
Cawnpore	Hajiganj
Delhi	Brahmanbaria
Lucknow	Dibrugarh
Benares	Cuttack
Bhagalpur	Bazar Br (Comilla,
Dacca	Chittagong
Nawabpur	Jalpaiguri

London Agents: Westminster Bank Ltd.

New York Agents: Bankers Trust Co. of New York.

Australian Agents: National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Managing Director:—
Mr. N. C. DATTA, M.L.C. (Bengal).

BOMBAY AGENT:—
Mr. N. BHATTACHARJEE.

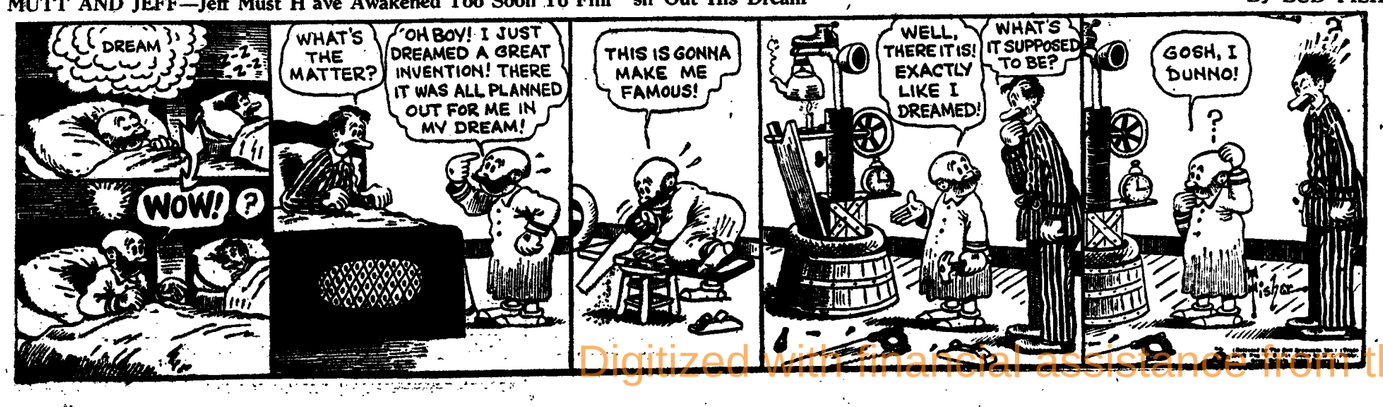
WANTED

LADIES and GENTS desirous to increase their height and weight and to look 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age and to get lovely improvement in features and charms like past young days when the skin was smooth and fresh. Write for FREE Booklet and live for 100 years young, fit, strong and healthy with Roses on the face. Write address in BLOCK LETTERS.

THE WHITEWAY CHEMICAL WORKS

P.O. Box No. 320. Lahore

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Must H ave Awakened Too Soon To Fini sh Out His Dream — By BUD FISHER


DREAM
WOW!
WHAT'S THE MATTER?
OH BOY! I JUST DREAMED A GREAT INVENTION! THERE IT WAS ALL PLANNED OUT FOR ME IN MY DREAM!
THIS IS GONNA MAKE ME FAMOUS!
WELL, THERE IT IS! EXACTLY LIKE I DREAMED!
WHAT'S IT SUPPOSED TO BE?
GOSH, I DUNNO!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Typist Clerk knowing Gujarati for spare time work. Apply Box No. 8016, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A smart young Gujarati graduate, preferably with experience of an advertising agency. Good salary with prospects. Apply Box No. 8035, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited from Graduates for posts of temporary Clerks in scale—Rs. 60-5-100 E.B.—10-120 (starting pay Rs. 80 p.m.) and from matriculates for post of a routine grade clerk in scale Rs. 45-5-60 E.B.—5-80 (starting pay Rs. 55 p.m.) PLUS Compensatory allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. and dearness and House Rent allowances. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Director of Audit, War and Supply, Exchange Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 3097

Wanted the following teachers:— 1. Professor of Economics in the grade 120-10-300. 2. Professor of Persian and Urdu in the grade 120-10-300. 3. Asst. Professor of Philosophy in the grade 100-10-300. 4. Asstt. Professor of English in the grade 100-10-300. Only first classes or high second classes need apply. Applicants for post 2. are expected to be double M. As. All appointments will be made on permanent basis and carry the bnefits of Provident Fund. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May 1945. Principal Chhattisgarh College, Raipur. 3103

Wanted man, knowing Cart Transport line. Must know elementary accounts. Must be able to build business. Should join immediately. Apply with references to Box No. 8040, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted man, knowing advertisement line. Must know Marathi. Should be prepared to join immediately. Handsome salary for really capable man. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary, expected to Box No. 8041, "Bombay Chronicle," Typing knowledge additional asset.

Wanted immediately—A trained Nurse for a healthy baby, six months old. Please state qualifications (medical) and (educational), details of previous experience. Free board and lodging. Apply Box No. 3074, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted influential and experienced underbrokers in Western India and Native States for stock, shares and securities dealt at the Calcutta Stock Exchange. Only really qualified men well-placed in these lines need apply stating terms to Box No. 3075, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted whole-time qualified Doctor (L.C.P.S.) for the Wallace Flour Mills, A, B & C. Apply personally to the General Manager at the Mills, Hancock Bridge, Mazagaon, between 11 & 2. (8054)

M.T.B. College, Surat:—Applications stating age, educational qualifications, experience and minimum salary desired are invited so as to reach the Principal before 25th May for the post of Lecturer (or Professor) in (1) Economics, (2) Biology, (3) Mathematics, (4) Education, (5) Philosophy, (6) Physics, (7) English and also for the posts of Demonstrators in Biology and Physics. 3065

Wanted an experienced Labour Officer for an up-country sugar factory with a cane estate. The applicant should have experience of similar work and be able to tackle labour problems. Please apply stating age, education, experience and terms to Box No. 8042, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Compounder. Apply:— Dr. P. G. Smart, 318, Vadgadi Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay. 8045

Wanted a competent hardworking Mechanic having complete experience of woodworking machines as foreman for a woodsaw mill. Must be capable of taking charge of entire saw mill with control of labour. Apply with testimonials Box No. 8030, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Hardworking and Capable Typist any sex, starting Salary Rs. 70. Apply E. L. and Co., Jehangir Building, 3rd Floor, Esplanade Road. 8024

TO BE LET

To Let Office accommodation in Fort area with Furniture and Telephone and established running business available lock stock and barrel. Going cheap. Write Box No. 8048, "Bombay Chronicle".

OFFICE PREMISES WANTED

Wanted small Office premises anywhere in Bombay, willing to share. Write Box No. 8015, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Audichya-Sahasra Brahmin Students' Bhuwan: Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination and who wish to reside in the Bhuwan for further prosecution of studies should apply for the forms immediately and submit them before 9th June to the Hon. Secretaries N. H. Joshi-Vidyarthi Bhuwan, 6, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4. 3098

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4, Fulgaliwala, Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay. 8036

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans given against pro-note any security at Cheap Interest. Kantilal Company 28, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. 7812

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD
(DIVISION III).
TENDER NO. D-1|9 (15).

The Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food (Division III), New Delhi, invites tenders for the sale by Government of approximately 324 tons of Pork and Soya Link Sausages, which are distributed between different Stations in India and are stocked at QMG'S Supply Depots at those Stations.

2. These Sausages are of American manufacture, packed in 2 lb. tins. Potential tenderers will be given facilities to inspect stocks and also to be advised of the latest analytical reports as to condition of the stocks before submitting their tenders. At the time the buyer takes delivery of the stocks from the Government Depot he will not be called upon to accept tins (if any), which are blown or punctured and for these reasons are unfit for human consumption.

3. Assistance will be given, if asked for, to the extent feasible in procuring wagons for the despatch of the goods sold from nearest railway station, but the non-availability of wagons will not be accepted as a reason for failure to remove stores purchased.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food (Division III), New Delhi, Price of tender forms is Rupees FIVE only per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Price is payable in cash or by money order quoting the above tender Number and the remitters' full address on the coupon.

4. Tenders will be on sale up to 4 p.m. on 20-5-45 and will be received back by 4 p.m. on 21-5-45. (3078)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Executive Engineer, BUILDINGS & ROADS, in the Bahawalpur P.W.D. Scale of pay Rs. 475-25-700 (E.B.)-25-950. Higher initial pay may be given in view of special qualifications and experience. Free unfurnished house provided. War Allowance, T.A., leave, income-tax, etc., according to State Rules.

QUALIFICATIONS. — Degree in Engineering from some British University or an equivalent degree from an Indian University or a diploma in Civil Engineering from T.C.E. College, Roorkee, with about ten years' experience of Buildings and Roads works in some responsible post. Candidates with experience of road construction will be preferred.

Applications stating age and with copies of testimonials and educational certificates should reach the undersigned not later than 10th May, 1945.

(Sd.)
for Chief Engineer,
P.W.D., Bahawalpur.
26-4-45. (3072)

THE B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD.

A PAYMENT of Rs. 5 per working day is due to all volunteers who assisted during the recent strike, together with a testimonial.

Would you please call and collect this amount from this office between the hours of 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. on May 7th, 8th or 9th, 1945?

Volunteers may donate any amount due to any charity if they so desire.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1945. 3101

NOTICE

WANTED GOOD STENOGRAPHERS for immediate appointment. Pay according to qualifications. Interview Asst. Controller Genrl. of Civil Supplies, opp. Metro (Kalbadevi), with applications at 3 p.m. on 4th May. (3104)

CINEMA OPPORTUNITY

Excellent suitable place for Cinema Hall. A big building with main road in two sides suitable for Cinema Hall need some alteration. Ten minutes way from New Delhi. Apply Box No. 8021, "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Just fallen vacant. Sole distributorship for Bombay Presidency for the sale of the reputed ARKAY electrical appliances such as kettles, flat-irons immersion waterheaters. Only well-established firms who can guarantee good business should write. Arkay Industries, The Mall, Lahore. 3066

Wanted Agents big permanent income for influential parties interested in Cotton Bullion Shares. Apply Box No. 8006, "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one Air Compressor Pumping Set, preferably Ingersoll Rand. Brand new or secondhand with all accessories, capacity 15,000 Gallons per hour for a bore well, Bore dia. 6", Depth 350', Static level below grouhd level 30' (approx.). Pumping level from the ground level 75'. Quotation with full specification, delivery terms etc., be please sent to Post Box No. 15, Ahmedabad. 3106

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale Ruling Machine for making gold & silver wires and sheets. See Tulsidas Mamaiya, Vithalwadi, Ata House, 4th Floor, between 9 and 2. (8053)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

(1) PROFESSOR OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY—PAY Rs. 800-50-1,000 plus £30 or Rs. 300 Sterling Overseas pay for persons of Non-Asiatic domicile. QUALIFICATIONS. (i) A degree in Science or Chemical Technology or equivalent (ii) A special course of instruction in Chemistry and Technology of Sugar manufacture (iii) Experience as a manufacturing Chemist in sugar factories in Java or other similar up-to-date sugar producing countries. Preference to candidates possessing three years' teaching experience in a University or Technical Institution in India or abroad. DUTIES—Teaching of post-graduate students in sugar technology, carrying out of and directing research in sugar technology and such other work as may be entrusted by the Director. AGE—not over 45 years.

(2) PROFESSOR OF SUGAR ENGINEERING—PAY Rs. 800-50-1,000 plus £30 or Rs. 300 Sterling Overseas pay for persons of Non-Asiatic domicile. QUALIFICATIONS (i) A degree or diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering qualifying for exemption from the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or the Institution of Engineers (India) or the graduateship examination of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. (ii) Experience and training in works manufacturing sugar machinery, whether during or after the academic course necessary. (iii) Practical experience of at least 5 years of designing and manufacturing cane sugar machinery and of erecting and operating cane sugar factories essential. Preference to candidates possessing three years' teaching experience in a University or Technical Institution in India or abroad. DUTIES Teaching of post-graduate students in sugar engineering, carrying out of and directing research in sugar engineering and such other work as may be entrusted by the Director. AGE—not over 45 years.

(3) PHYSICAL CHEMIST—Pay Rs. 325-25-650-E.B.-35-1,000. QUALIFICATIONS—(i) B.Sc. (Hons.) or M.Sc. degree with Chemistry as special subject. (ii) Special post-graduate training in physical chemistry. (iii) Research experience of about 5 years' in Physical Chemistry. Preference to candidates holding Ph.D. or D.Sc. degree or post-graduate qualifications in Chemical Engineering. Experience of research in Sugar Chemistry an additional qualification. (iv) Ability to carry out and direct independent research in Physical Chemistry. In selection special importance will be attached to the quality of the candidates published research papers. DUTIES—Teaching of post-graduate students in Physical Chemistry and Chemical Engineering (with special reference to sugars), carrying out and directing research work and such other work as may be entrusted by the Director. AGE—Not over 40 years.

The selected candidates will be required to enter into an agreement for a period of not less than 5 years. War Allowance admissible at the rates sanctioned by the Central Government for their employees. Contributory provident fund benefits will be admissible on the scale to be determined by the Committee. Leave in accordance with the provisions of Model Leave Terms framed by the Government of India for officers engaged on contract.

Government servants should apply through their Departments.

Applications accompanied with certificates should reach the Secretary, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute Buildings (Soil Science Block), New Delhi, not later than the 25th May, 1945. (3077)

NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING POSTS are vacant for the hospital and dispensaries in the Udaipur State, Eastern States Agency:—

(a) Assistant Medical Officers on Rs. 60-5-80-E.B.-5-100-E.B.-5-130 p.m.
(b) Lady Doctor on Rs. 120|- p.m.
(c) Doctor with knowledge of malarial works in the scale of 80-5-130 p.m.
(d) Compounders in the scales of Rs. 20-1-25 and 20-1-30 p.m.

They will get war allowance at the rate of
(i) Pay upto Rs. 30|- Rs. 5|- p.m.
(ii) Pay from 31|- to 60|- Rs. 6|8|0 p.m.
(iii) Pay from 61|- to 100|- Rs. 8|- p.m.
(iv) Pay from Rs. 100|- and above Rs. 7|8|0 per cent p.m.

They will also get the benefit of the State Provident Fund after confirmation with retrospective effect from the date of appointment.

Applications with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, nationality, experience, age, etc., will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th May, 1945:—

B. MAHANTI,
Diwan, Udaipur State, E.S.A.,
P.O. Dharamjaygarh,
Via Kharsia, B.N.Rly. (3099)

PUBLIC NOTICES

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following permanent posts in the Reserve Bank of India, Department of Statistics and Research:—(1) Officer-in-Charge, Division of Rural Economics, (2) Senior Statistician, (3) Deputy Director of Research, (4) Statistician, and (5) a few Research Officers who will be required to conduct research work in monetary and economic problems including the subjects of (a) Banking, Currency, Capital and Money Markets, Public Debt and Finance, and (b) Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Finance, Co-operation and Agricultural Marketing.

2. PAY:—For (1) and (2), a scale of Rs. 900-75-1200 plus house allowance and duty allowance at rates prescribed by the Bank from time to time; the present rates are 15% of pay and Rs. 150|- respectively. For (3), a scale of Rs. 500-35-850 plus house allowance and dearness allowance at rates prescribed by the Bank from time to time; the present rates are 15% of pay and 20% of pay with a maximum of Rs. 150 respectively. A higher starting salary may be given to a candidate having exceptional qualifications or experience. For (4) and (5), a scale of Rs. 250-25-500 e.b 25-850 plus house allowance and dearness allowance as for (3). A higher starting salary may be given to a candidate for special qualifications.

3. QUALIFICATIONS:—For (1) first or high second class degree in Economics of a British or foreign University or Doctorate degree in Economics of a foreign or Indian University and research work in agricultural economics of high quality for a number of years. For (2), first or high second class degree in Statistics or Mathematics of a British or foreign University or Doctorate degree in Statistics of a foreign or Indian University and experience of handling statistical problems for at least 5 years. For (3), first or high second class degree in Economics or Commerce of a British or foreign University or Doctorate degree in Economics of a foreign or Indian University and some experience of research work in Economics. For (4), first or second class degree in Statistics or Mathematics of a British or foreign University or Doctorate degree in Statistics of a foreign or Indian University or first or second class Master's degree in Statistics or Mathematics of an Indian University and experience of statistical work for some years. For (5), first or high second class degree in Economics or Commerce of a British or foreign University or a Doctorate degree in Economics of a foreign or Indian University or first or second class Master's degree in Economics or Commerce of an Indian University and a period of research work in one or more of the subjects mentioned in paragraph 1.

4. Applications must give full particulars of age, academic record and practical experience including research or other work done and must be accompanied by testimonials and the names of two persons to whom references regarding the candidate's character and integrity may be made. The applications should be addressed to Wajahat Hussain, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay, and must reach him not later than the 1st June 1945. A remittance of Rs. 7-8-0 by money order, postal order or bank draft on a scheduled bank in Bombay should be sent to Officer-in-Charge, Reserve Bank of India, A.C.D., Bombay. Applications from candidates already in service must be forwarded through the Head of the institution or Department in which the candidate is serving.

5. Successful candidates will be required to accept the Bank's Staff Regulations, copies of which will be supplied to them on selection and to subscribe to the Bank's Provident Fund. They will be on probation for a period of two years. Before appointment candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination by the Bank's Medical Officer, and to be passed fit for service in the Bank.

6. A commensurate number of posts will be reserved for candidates from the minority communities which will be filled provided the standard of qualifications and experience of the applicants meets the requirements of the posts.

7. The Bank does not undertake to acknowledge the receipt of applications and will not enter into correspondence regarding them. 3096

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of the Policy numbered 66815 on the life of Fazal Abbasbhoy of Bombay, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

W. MILLARD,
General Manager. (8043)

PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers, etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, Phone: 33609.

ENLARGEMENT OF LIVER IS CURABLE

The days have gone by when 'Infantile Liver' was dreaded. Unless the disease is far advanced, a valuable life can be saved.

SUSPECT THESE EARLY SYMPTOMS

Occasional rise in temperature, constipation or diarrhoea or vomiting, loss of appetite, abdominal distension, general dullness and peevishness.

BEWARE OF THE INITIAL STAGES

Neglect or maltreatment spells DANGER.

JAMMI'S LIVER CURE

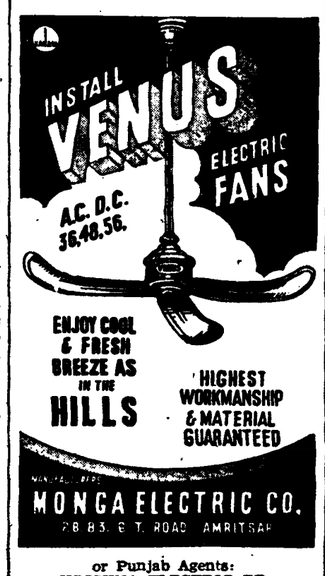
For Infantile Liver & Spleen Enlargements
Sold Everywhere.
JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS
MYLAPORE, MADRAS.
Sub Office: Kumbakonam (S. I. Rly.)
Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Trichinopoly & Bangalore.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

When NEW LIFE blooms

A well balanced combination of
Assimilable Iron .. gr. 1/3
Peptone ..... gr. 1
Sodi Glycerophosphate ..... gr. 1/4
Alcohol ..... 17 p.c. proof.

KARNOVINE
— a real boon to mothers
INDIAN HEALTH INSTITUTE & LABORATORY LIMITED
CALCUTTA



or Punjab Agents:
KRISHNA ELECTRIC CO.,
AMRITSAR.

EAB

Diamond Jubilee

1885 1945

Sixty years service to suffering humanity is the record of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

INDIA'S FOREMOST REMEDY FOR ACHES AND PAINS

For relieving Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Backache, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains and Muscular Pains, use LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM; this will not fail.

Little's Oriental Balm

* MEDICAL GRADUATES *

the war goes on...

...bringing with it the inevitable toll of casualties who must be brought back to health. Many hundreds of Army doctors are today discovering a new interest in their profession. They have found out that in the performance of their duty to the fighting men they are gaining experience and training which could not normally come their way in general practice. There is still an urgent need for Graduates to serve in the I.A.M.C. You should apply at once.

Qualifications. Candidates should possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom or an Indian medical degree recognized by the Medical Council of India. Registered medical practitioners holding the qualifications of D.M. & S. (Madras), L.M. & S. (State Medical Faculty Punjab), M.C.P. & S. (Bombay), M.M.F. (Bengal), M.S.M.F. (U.P./Punjab) or M.B.B.S. (Mysore and Osmania) or approved foreign qualifications, are also considered. Candidates must be fit for military duty and be normally below 45 years of age. Those selected will be appointed to the I.M.S. and immediately seconded to the I.A.M.C. They will retain all rights possessed by them as officers of the I.M.S.

Pay. From Rs. 450/- p.m. for Lieut. to Rs. 1,350/- for a Lieut. Colonel. Candidates appointed as recognized specialists are given the acting rank of Major, with pay, plus Rs. 100/- p.m. specialist pay. Graded specialists draw specialist pay of Rs. 10/- without acting rank. Charge or Command Pay from Rs 30/- to Rs. 240/- p.m. for specified appointments. Outfit Allowance, Rs. 733/-. Advance of Pay up to Rs. 300/- on first appointment. Allowances under existing rules. Overseas pay varies from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 400/- p.m. Travelling allowances and leave concessions are as for other officers of the Indian Army. Gratuity of Rs. 2,000/- or Rs. 1,000/- for first year of service (depending on whether an officer has obtain his basic medical qualifications before or after 1st January 1940), thereafter one month's pay for each completed year of service. Disability, Family & Widow's Pensions and Children's Educational Allowances as laid down for the Indian Medical Service.

Advantages of Army Service. It is generally agreed that men who have served with the I.A.M.C., working with the most up-to-date equipment and the most modern methods, will be better equipped for civil practice when the war is over.

Full details from the head of the Provincial Medical Department (Surgeon-General or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals) or from the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, or from Officers Commanding, Indian Military Hospitals or from the Director of Medical Services, G.H.Q., New Delhi.

Indian Army Medical Corps

DOCTORS RECOMMEND—

BLOOD-VITA

FOR ALL RUN DOWN & WASTING DISEASES

Prices: 8 oz. Phial Rs. 2/8; 16 oz. Phial Rs. 4/-

ADHYARSHA MATHUR BABU'S MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
B. 28, CENTRAL AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

BLOOD VITA is synonymous with vitality, energy and good health, which means resistance to disease and infections.

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.